U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

JAN 16 2002

80pp

94-65483 #1-12
7/6/70 - 10/29/71

MR ERNIE LAZAR
POST OFFICE BOX 423434
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94142 3434

X ✓ Subject: SCHMITZ, JOHN GEORGE

FOIPA No. 0943648- 000

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552		Section 552a
☐(b)(1)	☐(b)(7)(A)	☐(d)(5)
☐(b)(2)	☐(b)(7)(B)	☐(j)(2)
☐(b)(3)________	☒(b)(7)(C)	☐(k)(1)
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☐(b)(4)	☐(b)(8)	☐(k)(5)
☐(b)(5)	☐(b)(9)	☐(k)(6)
☒(b)(6)		☐(k)(7)

99 **page(s)** were reviewed and 80 **page(s)** are being released.

☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.

☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Kelso Jr.

John M. Kelso Jr.
Section Chief,
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and
Congressional Affairs.

Enclosure(s)

In reference to the deletion made in 94-65483 on the Martin to Cleveland memorandum dated November 11, 1971, which is marked as other, this deletion was made as the information is not subject to the FOIA..

For your information, Stan T. Oftelie, author and Anthony Pignataro of the Orange County Weekly are also receiving copies of this FOIA release.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT John G. Schmitz

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson, DeLoach, Walters, Mohr, Bishop, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, Felt, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Soyars, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7-6-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOHN G. SCHMITZ (R-CALIF.)
NEW CONGRESSMAN - 35TH DISTRICT

BACKGROUND:

At a special election on 6-30-70 State Senator John Schmitz, 39, the only acknowledged John Birch Society member in the California legislature, was elected to the 35th Congressional District Seat vacated by the death of Representative James Utt.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

On 4-5-66 a full-page advertisement of the National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence appeared in the "Washington Post." This advertisement set forth the names of the president, cochairman and members of this organization. Listed under the heading of members was the name "Honorable John Schmitz, Santa Ana, California." (105-153080-2)

By letter 4-2-68 the Los Angeles Office advised that Senator John Schmidt, California State Senator from Orange County, introduced Senate Bill No. 670 (restrictive legislation affecting law enforcement's access to public school records in State of California). If adopted, this would prevent the release of information from public school records at all levels from elementary school through the state colleges to any officer or employee of any city, county, state or Federal agency except under a court order. Information subsequently received re this Bill which was favorably passed and became an active piece of legislation in mid-November, 1968, indicated it was introduced by Senator John Schmitz. (62-410-8-3, 7)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

ULG:pjp/rog
(8)

65483

REC 32

22 JUL 9 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

Two Birchers Elected In California Hill Races

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (AP)—Two Republican members of the ultraconservative John Birch Society were elected today to fill unexpired terms in Southern California congressional districts.

In the 35th District centered in Orange County, State Sen. John Schmitz, 39, the only acknowledged Birch member in the California legislature defeated his Democratic opponent, David Hartman, a political science professor, by more than a 2-1 margin.

With all 728 precincts reporting Schmitz led in fnial, unofficial returns, 67,077 to 27,176.

In the 24th District John Rousselot, 42, former public relations man from the Birch Society, led by a similar margin in early returns over Myrlie Evers, 37, widow of Medgar Evers, the slain black civil rights leader from Mississippi.

With all 312 precincts reporting, Rousselot's unofficial margin over Mrs. Evers was 62,558 to 29,121.

Balloting was light, as officials had predicted, citing summer vacations and apathy in the wake of the June 2 statewide primary.

It was the first bid for public office for both Hartman and Mrs. Evers, who moved to California after her husband was killed.

The 35th District, running through Orange County into northern San Diego, includes the Western White House at San Clemente. The district's registration is about 60 per cent Republican.

The 24th District, with a 55 per cent Republican registration, includes middle-class suburbs of the San Gabriel Valley of Los Angeles County and part of San Bernardino County.

Both elections were called to fill the unexpired terms of veteran GOP congressmen who died—Glenard P. Lipscomb in the 24th and James Utt in the 35th.

Rousselot and Mrs. Evers were nominated in the June 2 primary. They will run again in the November general election for a two-year term starting in January. Schmitz then will oppose Thomas Lenhart.

Rousselot, who served as the 25th District congressman in 1961-62, and Schmitz say their membership in the John Birch Society had no bearing on the election. Both said they generally will support President Nixon's policies and favor a tough stand in Vietnam.

Mrs. Evers, an educator at Claremont College, said Rousselot "is so far out of sight on the right that Barry Goldwater can't even see him."

WASHINGTON POST
JULY 1, 1970

b6

ENCLOSURE 94 – 65483 – 1

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Room 1208 Longworth House Office Building

July 29, 1970

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue & 9th N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sirs:

This is to notify you that in my capacity as advisor on foreign and military affairs to Congressman John G. Schmitz (R. California), I am subscribing to the following publications:

Political Affairs
Daily World
Guardian

At the present time I am receiving relative to the same objective:

World Marxist Review
International Affairs
New Times
International Union of Students Journal.

Sincerely,

Peter M. Stark

Peter M. Stark

PMS:11

EX 106
REC-31 94-65483-2
B-5
15 JUL 30 1970

EXP. PROC. 33 JUL 30 1970

acknowl 8/4/70 MSR:sva

April 26, 1971

Honorable John G. Schmitz
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have read your comments in the Congressional Record for April 23rd regarding the recent unjustified attacks against the FBI and my administration of it and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in bringing this month's issue of "U.S.A." magazine to the attention of your colleagues. You may be sure my associates and I appreciate your interest in doing this and we are grateful for your support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-3 94-63483-8

EX-100

MAILED 12
APR 27 1971
FBI

16 APR 29 1971

1 - Los Angeles
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure (detached)

NOTE: Our files disclose limited cordial relations with Congressman Schmitz (D-California). He is on the Law Enforcement Bulletin mailing list. Mrs. Alice Widener has been thanked previously for her efforts in preparing this article.
HRH:mrm (5)

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 10 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

runs, leading off the snow and rainwater, but being completely dry during the greater part of the year. Some few valleys, in which the fertile soil washed down from the hills was deposited, have retained their old fertility, but the few cedar trees remaining as a landmark around the Maronite convent on the rocky and barren Lebanon, look lonely and mournfully upon an arid and desolate country, not fit to sustain one-sixth of such a population as it contained at the time of Solomon.

When we talk about the deteriorating environment, and the disappearance of trees as society grows, the importance of Arbor Day becomes self-evident. This day, when we take some positive action in tree planting ceremonies, would be an extremely valuable adjunct to other activities that are being organized. National observance of Arbor Day each year would be a recognition of the fact that we care about the future of our land.

Finally, I want to introduce in the RECORD a list of the Arbor Day observances of the various States, noting that 19 states currently proclaim the last Friday in April as Arbor Day and that most of the other States have ceremonies near that time of year. National legislation would coordinate and enhance these observances:

ARBOR DAY OBSERVANCES

State	Year 1st observed	Date how observed
Alabama	1887	2d Friday in February, designated by Governor.
Alaska		No formal observance.
Arizona	1893	Friday after Feb. 1 (Friday after Apr. 1 in 5 counties).
Arkansas	1906	1st Saturday in December, by proclamation of Governor.
California	1886	Mar. 7, by proclamation of Governor.
Colorado	1885	3d Friday in April.
Connecticut	1886	Last Friday in April.
Delaware	1901	Last Friday in April (passed 1959).
District of Columbia	1920	3d Friday in April.
Florida	1886	3d Friday in January.
Georgia		3d Friday in February.
Hawaii	1905	November, by proclamation of Governor in cooperation with the department of public instruction.
Idaho	1886	Last Friday in April (passed 1957).
Illinois	1887	Last Friday in April by law.
Indiana	1884	Last Friday in April.
Iowa	1887	Last Friday in April (passed 1959).
Kansas	1875	Last Friday in March, by proclamation of Governor.
Kentucky	1886	By proclamation of Governor.
Louisiana	1888	Usually in January, designated by State and parish boards of education.
Maine	1887	Last Friday in April, law passed 1950.
Maryland	1884	1st Wednesday in April, designated by State department of education.
Massachusetts	1886	Last Friday in April, by proclamation of Governor.
Michigan	1885	Late April, by proclamation of Governor.
Minnesota	1876	1st Friday in May, designated by Governor.
Mississippi	1890	Friday after 1st Monday in December.
Missouri	1886	Friday after 1st Tuesday in April.
Montana	1888	Last Friday in April by proclamation of Governor.
Nebraska	1872	Apr. 22, legal holiday.
Nevada	1887	Last Friday in April.
New Hampshire	1886	Late April or early May, designated by Governor.
New Jersey	1884	Last Friday in April.
New Mexico	1890	2d Friday in March.
New York	1889	Last Friday in April by recommendation of State commissioner of education.
North Carolina	1893	1st Friday after Mar. 15.
North Dakota	1882	1st Friday in May, State law.
Ohio	1882	Last Friday in April.
Oklahoma	1898	Friday after 2d Monday in March.
Oregon	1889	Last Friday in April west of Cascades; 2d Friday in April east of Cascades.
Pennsylvania	1885	Last Friday in April (proclamation of Governor).
Rhode Island	1887	Last Friday in April.
South Carolina	1898	1st Friday in December.
South Dakota	1884	Last Friday in April.
Tennessee	1875	1st Friday in March.
Texas	1890	3d Friday in January.
Utah	1925	Last Friday in April, passed 1959.
Vermont	1885	1st Friday in May, Vermont State title 1, sec. 372, No. 47, acts of 1957.
Virginia	1892	2d Friday in March.
Washington	1894	2d Wednesday in April, by proclamation of Governor.
West Virginia	1883	2d Friday in April, by proclamation of Governor.
Wisconsin	1892	Last Friday in April.
Wyoming	1888	Early spring, by proclamation of Governor.
Guam		Last Friday in October, by proclamation of Governor.
Puerto Rico		Friday after Thanksgiving.
Virgin Islands	1952	3d Friday in September.

Note: Reprinted by the Forest Service, USDA, by special permission of "The National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc."

J. EDGAR HOOVER

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1971

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, this month's issue of U.S.A. magazine contains a highly interesting study of the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since its inception in the early part of this century. Alice Widener puts the current torrent of abuse being heaped upon the FBI and its outstanding Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, in historical perspective.

She recalls the attack directed at Mr. Hoover by Congressman Vito Marcantonio when, in 1940, Mr. Hoover organized the General Intelligence Division of the Bureau to supervise espionage, sabotage, and other activities which might endanger the Nation as the threat of war moved ever closer. The object of this program was to be able to locate persons who were likely to jeopardize our national security should war come.

Congressman Marcantonio's response to this obviously sensible security precaution was to assuse Mr. Hoover of preparing a general raid against civil rights, a blackout of civil liberties, and of establishing a system of terror by index cards. These charges are similar to many which we hear today.

War, of course, did come and the Federal Bureau of Investigation was prepared to cope with internal enemies. As Mrs. Widener points out, "due mainly to the FBI's alphabetical and geographical index of persons reported upon as being active in subversive activity or in movements detrimental to the internal security, many potential internal enemies were of our Nation were taken into protective custody and no major act of sabotage was perpetrated within our Nation."

This is quite an accomplishment.

It should also be recalled by those who rail against the Bureau and Mr. Hoover on the grounds that they represent a threat to their civil rights, that it was J. Edgar Hoover who recommended against the internment of of our Japanese citizens during the early part of World War II. Mr. Hoover felt that he had the capability to locate those Americans of Japanese ancestry who might pose a threat to our country because of the information which the Bureau had available for just such a purpose. He had this capability because of adequate intelligence gathering activities.

Intelligence is the eyes of justice and allows for selective limitation of freedom as opposed to such practices as massive internment. It culls the dangerous from the loyal and responsible citizens thus allowing for the protection of the many. Why anyone should object to having the information necessary to prevent wide scale detention should a crisis materialize is rather had to see.

Although Mr. Hoover was overruled in his stand against nonselective massive internment of our Japanese citizenry, there was great pressure in favor of internment from such quarters as the Houses of Congress of the three west coast States, the attorney general of California at the time Mr. Earl Warren, and leading media columnists such as Walter Lippmann, it is important to remember that it was only the capability which the FBI possessed to separate the dangerous from the loyal Japanese which made it possible to oppose the indiscriminate roundup which did in fact take place.

I highly recommend this extremely interesting and timely article entitled "Our Twentieth Century Struggle for Internal Security, the Story of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI."

I include the article as follows:

OUR TWENTIETH CENTURY STRUGGLE FOR INTERNAL SECURITY—THE STORY OF J. EDGAR HOOVER AND THE F.B.I.

(By Alice Widener)

PREFACE

On July 1, 1908, U.S. Attorney General Charles Joseph Bonaparte appointed twenty-three detectives, examiners and special agents in the Justice Department to a permanent subdivision of it. In March 1909, U.S. Attorney General George W. Wickersham gave the name "Bureau of Investigation" to the Justice Department subdivision. Twenty-four years later, in 1935, it was named "The Federal Bureau of Investigation."

In 1917, during World War I, a twenty-two-year-old lawyer, J. Edgar Hoover, be-

came an Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice. Seven years later, Herbert Hoover (not a relative) recommended to U.S. Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone that J. Edgar Hoover be appointed Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation and that he reconstruct it "according to highest ethical and executive standards removed from partisan politics."

In 1933, Mr. Stone, having become a Justice of the Supreme Court, wrote to Felix Frankfurter that J. Edgar Hoover had "removed from the Bureau every man as to whose character there was any ground for suspicion. He refused to yield to any kind of political pressure; he appointed to the Bureau men of intelligence and education, and strove to build up a morale such as should control such an organization. He withdrew it wholly from extra-legal activities and made it an efficient organization for investigation of criminal offenses against the United States."

Justice Stone wrote the letter about Hoover to protect him and the Bureau from unfair criticism by Leftist radicals and from efforts by special political interests to gain control over the Bureau.

It is an organization originally established under Federal law. Gradually, and always under Federal law, the Bureau has been adapted to meet 20th century threats to the internal security of the United States that were wholly unimagined by the 18th century framers of our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The present day credentials of a special agent of the F.B.I. state that he is a special agent in the U.S. Department of Justice and is charged "with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the U.S. is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon him by law."

By law.

But what is the law?

That is a key question affecting the national security of our country, for, as a result of 20th century historical circumstances, "the law" often has been hastily and emotionally enacted by Congress and has been subsequently adulterated by judicial opinion. Due to political instability and judicial inconsistency in our century, only an executive director of the highest caliber, brilliance, common sense, moderation and political incorruptibility could have built and maintained the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the world famous organization it is.

Shakespeare said, "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." All three conditions apply to Mr. Hoover. Owing mainly to his firmness and good judgment, the F.B.I. has remained immune to the politically infectious diseases of our times. Steadfastly, Mr. Hoover has opposed aggrandizement of the powers of the Bureau or its transformation into a national or secret police.

In my opinion, it was Presidential awareness of general political instability and judicial inconsistency that gave rise to the unswerving confidence reposed in Mr. Hoover by eight Presidents. Mr. Hoover's own steadfast adherence to basic principle has been the source of similar confidence reposed in him by the personnel of the F.B.I.

Our Presidents and the F.B.I. have been keenly aware of a most paradoxical situation: Though the threat to our nation's internal security has been constant during most of our century, "the law" concerning that threat has been extremely inconstant to the point of absurdity, a kind of "pass it" then "abolish it" affair lending aid and comfort to internal enemies and also with external ones.

It is largely owing to this paradoxical situation that exceptional responsibility for our security has rested so heavily on J. Edgar Hoover's shoulders. That is why President Eisenhower awarded him the National Security Medal for "brilliant leadership in a position of great responsibility" and for "the highest ideals of Federal Law enforcement."

In wars and rumors of wars, in economic depression and prosperity, in times of violence and moral decline, Mr. Hoover remained within himself a kind of American lifetime warranty of law and order, justice and probity, excellence and integrity. He earned the right to be where he is. The historical circumstances under which he earned it constitute a long story of utmost present concern to every American.

PART I

In our century, the first well organized threat to our national internal security—that is, to our form of government and basic economic structure—occurred in 1900. In that year, two separate groups of socialists belonging to the Socialist Labor Party and Social Democracy Party joined forces and ran Eugene Victor Debs, son of Alsatian parents and a native of Indiana, as Socialist candidate for President of the United States. He polled 100,000 votes and his backers thereafter united to form the Socialist Party.

In 1904, Debs and six other socialists met secretly to organize the I.W.W., Industrial Workers of the World, a group opposed to the American Federation of Labor and pledged to creation of "One Big Union" in an effort to smash capitalism and overthrow the American form of government.

On January 2, 1905, twenty-seven persons met secretly in Chicago to sign an I.W.W. "industrial manifesto." It declared that one big international industrial union must be founded to wage "the class struggle" in recognition "of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class."

The original I.W.W. signers were characteristic of the political factionalism within the worldwide socialist movement that confused and still confuses the majority of Americans. Though belonging to different socialist, communist and anarchist groups among whom there was bitter in-fighting over the most desirable and effective means of organizing a socialist revolution and obtaining full political and economic power, the mutually antagonistic I.W.W. signers did not hesitate to join forces opportunistically in support of international Marxism and in antipathy to traditional Americanism.

Almost all the original I.W.W. signers were native born Americans. In the first two decades of our century, however, most revolutionary radicals were aliens.

During the period 1900–1920, there took place an event unprecedented in all history—the mass emigration of 14,531,000 persons from Europe to the United States. Among the new immigrants, 75 per cent were from southern and eastern Europe. A fourth of these came from Russia. Only four per cent of all new immigrants could speak English.

Crowding into our cities and industrial areas, the immigrants created their own enclaves. Deep within them were fanatical minorities of revolutionary radicals whose entire outlook on life was predicated on hatreds, resentments and other traumatic emotional attitudes born of experiences in native European homelands.

In all history, no other nation ever absorbed so huge a group of aliens in such a short span of time. In 1900, the total population of our country was approximately 75,000,000; in 1920, the total was approximately 105,000,000. Thus within the period 1900–1920, almost half the 30,000,000 U.S. population increase was due to foreign immigration.

The alien revolutionary radicals in our midst during 1900–1920 formed their own foreign language press. Physically, they were in the United States, but intellectually and emotionally they were still in Europe. This was true of the Russian anarchist-communists Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the Bolshevik Leon Trotsky, the Italian anarchist Carlo Tresca, the anarcho-communists Sacco and Vanzetti, and the Russian Nicholas Bucharin. There also were many radicals among the German, Jewish, Hungarian, Finnish, Latvian, Polish and other immigrants.

When World War I broke out in 1914, the alien radicals in the United States feverishly multiplied their activities and formed a closely knit alliance with native-born American socialists, communists and anarchists. In the alliance, Russian-born Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York City and International Secretary of the American Socialist Party, was a leading figure.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. Next day the Socialist Party of America met in national convention at St. Louis and a week later proclaimed:

"The Socialist Party of the United States in the present grave crisis reaffirms its allegiance to the principle of internationalism and working class solidarity the world over, and proclaims its unalterable opposition to the war just declared by the Government of the United States."

The Socialist Party then called upon workers in America to withhold their support from the nation's war effort. "As against the false doctrine of national patriotism," the Party declared, "we uphold the ideal of international working-class solidarity."

In many ways, most socialists in America, perhaps because their personal roots were shallowly planted in our native soil, were more international and radical than West European socialists, most of whom supported their own nation's aims in World War I and supported the concept of national patriotism.

It is a fact that historically, most native-born American socialists were far less patriotic than were their French, Belgian, German and Italian counterparts. Moreover, alien anarchists and radicals among new immigrants to the United States had no feeling of loyalty or patriotism for America, which they regarded merely as a place of temporary residence or a convenient physical refuge.

In testifying before the New York Legislature, "pacifist" Morris Hillquit said, "The only struggle which would justify the workers in taking up arms is the great struggle of the working class of the world to free itself from economic exploitation and political oppression."

Thus in the World War I period 1914–1918, the attitude of "pacifist" socialists, communists and anarchists was precisely the same as it is now in 1971 toward the Vietnam War: they were against all wars except wars for socialism. To express their hostility to World War I, the socialists allied themselves with the small minority of genuine religious pacifists in the United States and also with the far larger minority of "pacifists" objecting only to "capitalist" war.

Throughout World War I and immediately after it, socialists and alien radicals in our country posed a severe threat to its internal security. In 1917, when J. Edgar Hoover became a youthful U.S. Assistant Attorney General, there was no well-organized Federal investigative bureau in the U.S. Government, and no effective Federal group professionally equipped to deal with draft dodgers, saboteurs, *agents provocateur*, espionage agents and seditious aliens.

No nation in the world faced a problem similar to that posed in our own by the presence of millions of alien immigrants. Except for Constitutional provisions concerning treason and protective provisions of the 1903 Immigration Act as amended in February 1917, there was in April 1917 very little Federal legislation to guard the ntalonal security.

On April 16, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation reciting the acts which United States courts had declared treasonable. On June 15, 1917, Congress passed the Espionage Act which included the following section:

"Whoever when the United States is at war shall wifully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall wilfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States to the injury of the service of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both."

In October 1918, as a result of violence perpetrated by revolutionary radicals, Congress amended the Immigration Act to include deportation of aliens advocating or practicing criminal anarchy and overthrow of the U.S. Government. In addition, many states enacted their own statutes against criminal anarchy.

All these internal security measures were branded as "infamous" by socials and were compared by them to the alien and sedition laws of 1798 that were allowed to lapse in 1800 and 1802.

Under the 1917 Espionage Act more than 2,000 Socialists were imprisoned during World War I; under the Immigration Act as amended in October 1918, hundreds of alien anarchists were deported after the war.

All Leftist writers describe the post-World War I period as one of American "hysteria" and "xenophobia." They minimize the revolutionary activities promoted in our country by agents of the new Bolshevik regime in Russia. Leftist writers minimize the acts of radical terrorism perpetrated by the I.W.W. and also the May-June 1919 bombings by anarchists that were aimed at killing prominent private citizens and high officials in our Federal, state and city governments. Leftist writers also minimize the tragedies that occurred in our country as a result of other acts of criminal revolutionary violence, such as the Wall Street bombing of September 1920 that killed 30 persons, injured 100, and did $2,000,000 property damage.

All Leftists described as "infamous" the raids conducted on Leftist radical organization headquarters and the roundup of aliens alleged to be radicals during the period 1919–1921 while A. Mitchell Palmer was U.S. Attorney General and William J. Flynn was chief of the Justice Department Bureau of Investigation. Because J. Edgar Hoover was in the Justice Department during 1917–1921, radical Leftists always have wrongfully accused him—through guilt-by-association—of partial responsibility for the inevitable excesses and a few injustices committed during wartime drag-net roundup of draft dodgers and during post-war "Red raids" and deportations.

Actually, the excesses and injustices were committed by untrained private volunteers whose services were urgently needed in carrying out protection of our internal security because the Justice Department Bureau of Investigation had only 400 special agents in June 1917, though it was loaded with huge responsibilities for massive undertakings.

Through first-hand observation, young Hoover was able to see what was lacking for the Bureau during the 1917–1924 period before he was made its Acting Director. He also was able to gain special insight into the real menace of Leftist radicalism which he assessed correctly as a major future danger to our nation's freedom.

PART II

Today very few Americans are familiar with the allegedly "infamous" Federal statutes as they existed in World War I and immediately thereafter. Today, too, very few Americans are familiar with the great basic judicial decisions rendered in U.S. courts in regard to the sedition and criminal anarchy cases.

Essentially, the problem they posed dealt with basic American interpretation of our Constitution and First Amendment. In the period 1917–1924, as later in the period 1947–1954, and again later in the period 1964–71, the distinction between liberty and license in interpretation of our First Amendment was paramount to our national security and essential to its protection by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Always and always, the socialists in our nation have had a vested interest in absolute license as the sole criterion for interpretation of the First Amendment. In the years 1917–1924, Americans were guaranteed liberty but not license in a series of Federal statutes and court decisions of utmost pertinence to present times.

The Immigration Law as amended in 1918 provided for the deportation at any time within five years after entry into our country of

"Any alien who at any time after entry shall be found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy, or the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law or the assassination of public officials."

The Act also made it a felony for "any person knowingly to aid or assist such an alien."

When Eugene V. Debs was arrested for violation of the Espionage Act in a speech he made at a public meeting to obstruct the enlistment or recruiting of Americans in the armed services, he claimed in court that he had merely exercised the right of a free citizen and that his utterances were protected by the First Amendment.

Unanimously, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Debs and Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, in delivering the opinion, he declared:

"The main theme of the speech was Socialism, its growth, and a prophecy of its ultimate success. With that we have nothing to do, but if a part or the manifest intent of the more general utterance was to encourage those present to obstruct the recruiting service, and if in pasages such encouragement was indirectly given, the immunity of the general theme may not be enough to protect the speech."

Debs was sent to jail.

In the case of Scheneck v. the United States and Baer v. the United States, 249 U.S. 47, the Supreme Court upheld the U.S., and Justice Holmes delivered a celebrated opinion that should have remained forever as a national bulwark of fixed principle but, was subsequently distorted by propagandists into a one-liner about "shouting fire." What Justice Holmes really said was:

"But the character of every act depends upon the circumstances in which it was done. The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man falsely shouting fire in a theater and causing a panic. It does not even protect a man from an injunction against uttering words that may have all the effect of force. (Gompers v. Bucks Stove & Range Co., 221 U.S. 418, 439.) The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree. When a nation is at war, many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight and that no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right."

In charging the jury which had listened to anarchists Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman claim they were victims of a "political trial" and had merely exerted their constitutional right of free speech for urging disobedience to the Selective Service Law, Judge Mayer in the United States District Court said:

"This is not a trial of political principles. This cannot be turned into a political trial or state trial in the political sense. You are not to be misled by any effort to digress your mind from the real issue, which simply is, whether these defendants are guilty or not guilty of the crime charged in the indictment."

"This is not a question of free speech. Free speech is guaranteed to us under the Constitution. No American worthy of the name believes in else than free speech; but free speech means, not license, not counseling disobedience of the law; free speech means that frank, free, full and orderly expression which every man or woman in the land, citizen or alien, may engage in, in lawful and orderly fashion; and that free speech is guaranteed to us, and no court would deny it to anyone."

In the case of The People against Louis C. Fraina (a founder of the Communist Party of America in Chicago, September 1919), Judge Hough of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit denied the defendant's plea that it was an error to permit the jury to infer guilt from speeches that were "all words." In denying defendant's assertion that men cannot constitutionally and lawfully be punished for words, especially when the language relates to rights based on the moral sense, i.e., the "idealism of the non-religious conscientious objector," Judge Hough said:

"The free speech secured federally by the first amendment means complete immunity for the publication by speech or print of whatever is not harmful in character, when tested by such standards as the law affords. For those standards we must look to the common law rules in force when the constitutional rights were established and in reference to which they were adopted. By legislative action the boundaries of unpunishable speech have doubtless and often been much enlarged; but the constitutional limit remains unchanged, and what the legislature has done it can undo. Legal talk-liberty never has meant, however, "the unrestricted right to say what one pleases at all times and under all circumstances." (Warren v. United States, 183 Fed., at 721, 106, C.C.A. 156, 33 L.R.A., N.S. 800.)"

Probably the legal observations of the World War I period which are most pertinent to our contemporary 1971 situation were made in the U.S. Government's case against Roger N. Balwin of the National Civil Liberties Bureau, a group which he reorganized in January 1920, after having spent a year in jail, into the American Civil Liberties Union.

In the case of Baldwin, the Court said:

"It would be impossible for me to convey to your mind successfully the point of view which I think is entertained by the great masses of the people, and which must be entertained by the courts and by those, such as the Department of Justice, who are charged with the administration of the law.

"In all that you have said, I think that you have lost sight of one very fundamental and essential thing for the preservation of that American liberty to which, by tradition, you feel you are genuinely devoted.

"A republic can last only so long as its laws are obeyed. The freest discussion is permitted, and should be invited, in the processes that lead up to the enactment of a statute. There should be freest opportunity of discussion as to the method of administration of a statute by human beings, but the republic must cease to exist if disobedience to any law enacted by the orderly processes laid down by the Constitution is in the very slightest degree to be tolerated.

"That is, from my point of view, fundamental; that is essential not only from an ideal standpoint, but from a practical standpoint, and we should not be able, as I think

most Americans think, to conduct what we regard as the government of the free people, if some individual, whether from good or bad motives, were able to successfully violate a statute duly, properly and constitutionally passed, because his own view of the statute might differ from that entertained by the lawmakers who had enacted the law, and the executive who has given it his approval.

"That, to my mind, is the foundation of our system; its perpetuity rests upon the obedience of the law.

"It may often be that a man or woman has greater foresight than the masses of the people; and it may be that in the history of things he who seems to be wrong today may be right tomorrow; but with these possible idealistic and academic speculations a court has nothing to do."

The extent to which Roger N. Baldwin and other American philosophical anarchists and radicals lost sight of the very tenets of government and were able during a half-century of persistent effort in our nation to undermine respect for law, order and decency, is clearly evident in the statement he made in 1920 on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union to the New York State Joint Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities.

Mr. Baldwin said:

"Expression of opinion, as we define it, includes any language unaccompanied by an overt act—that is, an act which in itself is a violation of the criminal law.

Language that is part of an overt or criminal act is part of the act itself and has nothing to do with the issue of free speech; but the language unaccompanied by such an act, even if the logical consequencies of it lead others to the commission of the act, is legitimately within our conception of free speech.

For instance, the advocacy of murder, unaccompanied by any act, is within the legitimate scope of free speech."

There it is!

There is the truly infamous interpretation of our First Amendment which has come to prevail in our country after the period 1953 1969 during which the Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Earl Warren, struck down one after another of our internal security laws in what are known as "the Communist cases" and thereby thrust upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation an almost insuperable task of effective counter-intelligence and of effective internal security protection.

In 1920, the New York State Joint Legislative Investigating Committee, after having studied Baldwin's statement and a mass of ACLU documents, declared in an official report:

"While the Constitution of the State of New York guarantees the right of free speech, it also contains the warning that the citizen may exercise it "being responsible for the abuse of that right." The effect of the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union is to create in the minds of ill-informed people the impression that it is un-American to interfere with the activities of those who seek to destroy American institutions. They seek to influence legislators and executives to repeal or veto any act calculated to protect the States or the Federal government from the attacks of agitators. . . .

The American Civil Liberties Union, in the last analysis, is a supporter of all subversive movements, and its propaganda is detrimental to the interests of the State."

In organizing a People's Council to imitate the new Workmen and Soldiers Councils in Russia, August 1917, Roger N. Baldwin—an outwardly charming liberal but inwardly deceitful conspirator—wrote a letter to Louis P. Lochner that perfectly illustrates the duplicity of Leftist radicals in our country throughout this century. "Do steer away from making it look like a Socialist enterprise," wrote Baldwin. ". . . We want also to look like patriots in everything we do. We want to get a lot of good flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country and to show that we are fellows that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."

From the very inception of Bureau of Investigation operations under J. Edgar Hoover, who always opposed all kinds of extremist activities conducted in violation of U.S. law, the American Civil Liberties Union continually tried to discredit Hoover and the F.B.I.

Ever since July 1919, when a Left Wing split away from the Socialist Party of America to form a Communist Party patterned after the Russian one, the CP in the United States has waged permanent propaganda war against the investigative subdivision of the Department of Justice. Likewise other Leftist civil liberties groups in the 1950's and 1960's—the pro-Communist Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and its expanded National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee—have waged ceaseless propaganda warfare against the F.B.I. and Mr. Hoover, though the latter are genuine protectors of our liberties from subversion by revolutionaries and criminals.

PART III

Each time in our century that the United States has been at war, as, alas, it has been several times, the Communists, Socialists and anarchists have formed coalitions to protect Marxist interests. In World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam War, all Marxists bitterly opposed J. Edgar Hoover for supporting American interests rather than international Marxist ones.

On September 6, 1939, five days after Nazi Germany invaded Poland and World War II began, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, completely confident of Hoover's efficiency and integrity, issued a proclamation that greatly broadened F.B.I. responsibility for national security.

On January 5, 1940, Mr. Hoover went before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations to make his annual report on how the F.B.I. had used the taxpayers' money, and he explained that when broadened responsibilities for security were assigned to it, "we organized . . . the General Intelligence Division, which will have supervision of espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality regulations." Mr. Hoover continued:

"We have also initiated special investigations of persons reported upon as being active in any subversive activity or in movments detrimental to the national security. In that connection, we have a general index, arranged alphabetically and geographically, available at the Bureau, so that in the event of any greater emergency coming to our country, we will be able to locate immediately those various persons who may need to be the subject of further investigation."

Don Whitehead, Pulitzer prize winner and chief of the Washington bureau of the *New York Herald Tribune*, wrote in "The F.B.I. Story—A Report to the People" (Random House, New York): "Hoover's statement was like the steel point of a dentist's probe touching an exposed nerve in a decayed tooth. The reaction was violent."

The first attack came from a radical Leftist, the pro-Communist New York Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who declared on Capitol Hill about Hoover's security preparations that "two facts become obvious: First, we are preparing a general raid against civil rights, a blackout of the civil liberties of the American people, a system of terror by index cards such as you have in the Gestapo countries of the world; second, we are engendering a war hysteria which is a menace to the peace of the United States."

What happened?

Now in 1971, some people have very short memories and others, being too young, have no memories of World War II and little historical knowledge of it.

In 1940, Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia were allies owing to the Hitler-Stalin Pact.

On February 6, 1940, a group of Communist leaders met in Washington to make plans for a propaganda campaign against Hoover and the F.B.I. They decided that the campaign should have two principal phases: (1) an attack on the Bureau as a violator of civil liberties and (2) a personal attack on Mr. Hoover. Writers sympathetic to communism were assigned to carry out the second phase; persons friendly with Leftist members of Congress were chosen to carry out the first phase by endeavoring to obtain Congressional restrictions on F.B.I. activities.

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, and declared war on the United States. Next day, we declared war on Japan. On December 11, 1941, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. A few hours later, we declared war on them.

Then what?

A great emergency did indeed come to our country. But, due mainly to the F.B.I.'s alphabetical and geographical index of persons reported upon as being active in subversive activity or in movements detrimental to the internal security, many potential internal enemies of our nation were taken into protective custody and no major act of sabotage was perpetrated within our nation.

From the George Washington Bridge in New York City to the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, not a single vehicular approach to our big cities, not a tunnel, harbor, railroad or airport in the nation was destroyed by sabotage!

And, it must be remembered, all during the period September 1939 to June 22, 1941, when Nazi Germany suddenly attacked the Soviet Union, many Nazis and Communists within the United States were working together in all kinds of propaganda and political activities. It was only after Hitler launched a sudden attack on the Soviet Union that the Communist Party, U.S.A. switched away from a "pacifist" position regarding possible U.S. entry into the war in Europe. In the eyes of CP members and their fellow-travelers, World War II was merely a capitalist war from 1939 to June 22, 1941; then, when the Soviet Union was attacked, the war immediately became a "people's war." From that moment the CPUSA urged our country to get into the war and to open up in Western Europe "a second front" against Hitler.

The Communist tactics never for a moment fooled J. Edgar Hoover. He knew that though the Soviet Union was allegedly our "ally" in World War II, it would turn into our bitter enemy the moment it was over. In his book "Masters of Deceit,"* Hoover later exposed every facet and tricky angle of Communist strategy and tactics inside and outside the United States.

Unfortunately, in World War II, most Americans didn't know what the Reds were up to and neither did many of our highest government officials. And so, in 1947, only two years after VE and VJ days, the United States found itself in a Cold War with the Soviet Union and President Truman was forced to send economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to rescue those nations from Communist conquest.

Three years later, on June 25, 1950, the Communist North Koreans suddenly attacked the Republic of South Korea. On June 27, President Truman (acting in support of demands made by the United Nations Security Council, with the Soviet Union absent) ordered General Douglas MacArthur to aid South Korea and sent the U.S. Seventh Fleet to protect Formosa against aggression by Communist China.

Once again, J. Edgar Hoover and the F.B.I. had to shoulder enormous burdens to protect U.S. internal security. But, as everybody over thirty knows today, there were no mass internments in our country and there was no "system of terror by index cards."

Meanwhile, in the period 1948–1952, the American people learned about Communist subversion the hard way. The F.B.I. figured prominently in the perjury-espionage case of Alger Hiss, in the espionage cases of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and the conviction of eleven top U.S. Communist Party leaders for advocating violent overthrow of the U.S. Government, all of which convictions were uphold by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1951.

In addition, the contempt of court sentences meted out to five defense attorneys in the case of the Communist Party leaders were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1952.

Friends of the radical Left and many prominent men and women, who were successful in their fields of endeavor but were naive or muddleheaded in political and foreign affairs, immediately launched another campaign of villification against the F.B.I. and Mr. Hoover.

In the *New York Times Magazine*, February 16, 1954, for example, Lord Bertrand Russell declared in an article "The Corroding Effects of Suspicion":

"The people of Moscow are proud of their subway and are persuaded that there is nothing analogous in capitalist cities. If you assure them to the contrary, they merely pity your ignorance. The F.B.I. has a similar attitude toward nuclear physics and opposes visas for all European physicists, with the result that international congresses of men of science can no longer be held in America."

Bertrand Russell's statement was, of course, a scurrilous whopper. Almost all outstanding European nuclear physicists freely visited our country to take part in scientific conferences. It was the U.S. Government, not the F.B.I., that barred a few Communist scientists from our shores. What Bertrand Russell realy sougth was admission to the U.S. of Red Chinese and Soviet nuclear scientists. When he was unable to accomplish this, he formed an alliance with Dr. Linus Pauling and with Cyrus S. Eaton, wealthy Canadian-born industrialist in Cleveland, and together they organized the First Pugwash Conference of nuclear scientists and others at Eaton's home, Pugwash, Nova Scotia, July 1957. There, in defiance of the U.S. Government, not of the F.B.I., some American scientists conferred with Red Chinese and Soviet opposite numbers.

In May 1958, the $15,000,000 Fund for the Republic (created but later disavowed by the Ford Foundation) sponsored a Mike Wallace TV show in which Cyrus Eaton scurriously attacked the F.B.I., the C.I.A., Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and J. Edgar Hoover. Parroting the Communist Party line that the F.B.I. was like "Hitler's Nazi Gestapo," Eaton declared, "There are no Communists in America to speak of except in the mind of those on the payroll of the F.B.I."

Concerning the Eaton broadcast, the *Omaha World-Herald* commented editorially, May 10, 1958:

"He has strange likes and dislikes, does Cyrus Eaton. . . . John Foster Dulles is "a petty tyrant" in Cyrus Eaton's view, but the Soviet Ambassador to Washington was his (Eaton's) recent house guest (at his country estate in Ohio)."

The campaign against the F.B.I. and Mr. Hoover went on unabated all during the 1950's. On June 18, 1958, the Communist-front Emergency Civil Liberties Committee held a "victory celebration" at the Hotel New Yorker in Manhattan to laud Supreme Court decisions in the "Communist cases," decisions of the Court, under Chief Justice Earl Warren, that severely impaired our national security and laid the groundwork for the kind of rampant, violent revolutionary radicalism in our country that culminated in the Berkeley rebellion at the University of California in 1964.

At the ECLC victory celebration, Corliss Lamont, vice-chairman, boasted, "Step by step, the Supreme Court has enacted all the measures in the program of our Committee. But we must not act as if the whole fight has been won. The next step is against the F.B.I.—the Federal Bureau of *Intimidation* under that man J. Edgar Hoover."

On February 1, 1959, Edward J. Mowery, Pulitzer Prize winner and feature writer for Newhouse Newspapers, wrote a series of eleven articles documenting the entire Communist-led attempt to discredit Mr. Hoover and the F.B.I. Mr Mowry wrote:

"Americans are witnessing a brazen and unprecedented attack from a number of apparently diverse sources upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation and J. Edgar Hoover. . . . It has two goals: (1) To capture the F.B.I. when the 64-year-old Hoover steps down—or render it impotent; (2) to harass or halt the F.B.I.'s round-the-clock investigations of subversions.

"The campaign received its initial impetus on September 20, 1957, in New York City when the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee launched a nationwide anti-F.B.I. drive with a 'barnstorming tour' earmarked for 22 cities.

"The Committee (ECLC) has been cited by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on a Communist front."

On February 6, 1961, the *New York Post* carried a column datelined Washington, D.C. by William V. Shannon who attacked President John F. Kennedy and U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy for having "thus far touched nothing labeled 'security.'" Columnist Shannon went on to allege, "Our civil liberties cannot be restored to their full vigor as long as J. Edgar Hoover remains as head of the F.B.I."

Shannon's column was widely distributed by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which was waging an "abolition" campaign against the House Committee on Un-American Activities (later, House Committee on Internal Security), against the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and against the F.B.I. Openly, Dorothy Marshall of the ECLC boasted of visits by its members to Senators and Representatives in Congress in behalf of the ECLC "abolition" campaign.

It went on and on.

In August 1962, W. H. Ferry of the Fund for the Republic launched into a vitriolic attack against Hoover and the F.B.I. at the Democratic Party's Western States Conference, calling Mr. Hoover "the indubitable mandarin of anti-communism in the United States." Ferry dismissed as "sententious poppy-cock" Mr. Hoover's warning to the nation about Communists' capacity to pervert our thinking and destroy the spiritual supports forming the foundations of our freedom. Ferry accused Mr. Hoover of throwing the American people and Congress "into a trance."

President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy were outraged by Ferry's remarks and embarrassed that a Democratic Party conference was the scene of Ferry's unfounded attack. Immediately, Robert Kennedy apologized publicly to Mr. Hoover for the insults offered to him and the F.B.I. Robert Kennedy went on to describe as "badly informed" those persons who dismiss the problem of Communist espionage in our nation as non-existent or inconsequential, and he said these persons "perform a disservice to the nation." In addition, Mr. Kennedy reminded Americans that the U.S. Supreme Court had declared the Communist Party U.S.A. to be dominated and controlled by the Soviet Union.

How great, really, are the historical ironies of our times!

President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963 by Lee Harvey Oswald, a Marxist and member of the pro-Communist Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1968 by Sirhan Sirhan, an alien living in Los Angeles who wrote in his diary, "I am a Communist, I am a Communist, I am a Communist."

To think that less than a decade after Robert Kennedy apologized to Mr. Hoover for attacks made on him at a conference of the Democratic Party, the House Democratic leader, Congressman Hale Boggs of Louisiana, would use his position to join, on April 5, 1971, in an all-on-the-same-day, triple-pronged concerted attack on Mr. Hoover that took place in the House, in a vulgar full-page *Life Magazine* newspaper ad against "The Emperor of the F.B.I.," and in front page articles in the *Washington Post!*

Rep. Boggs accused Mr. Hoover—in precisely the same manner as the discredited Rep. Marcantonio had done 31 years earlier—of establishing "a Gestapo" in our country. Like his predecessor, Rep. Boggs attributed to Mr. Hoover the initiation of actions which he and the F.B.I. were ordered to undertake by Congress itself.

Thus Rep. Boggs accused Mr. Hoover of stationing F.B.I. agents on campuses to spy on students and faculty members. Actually, Mr. Hoover has done nothing of the kind. After the Kent State University shootings and the bombing at the University of Wisconsin, Congress ordered the F.B.I. to make campus investigations and it gave the F.B.I. additional funds to hire the special agents required for extra duty in investigating arson, bombings and destruction of Federal properties on campus, including research and ROTC centers.

On April 5, 1971, Rep. Boggs made the unfounded accusation that the F.B.I. was wiretapping Congressmen's telephones. Immediately, U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell branded the wiretapping charges as "false" and said Mr. Boggs "should know it is false." The Department of Justice knows what's what in cases of F.B.I. wiretapping because all of it, and there is very little of it, must be authorized by the Department of Justice.

Attorney General Mitchell said:

"Let me repeat categorically: the F.B.I. has not tapped the telephone of any member of the House or Senate, now or in the past. In comparing the F.B.I. to Hitler's Gestapo, Mr. Boggs has reached a new low in political dialogue. He should recant at once and apologize to a great and dedicated American and the men and women who have made the F.B.I. the finest investigative organization in the world."

The plain fact is that under our form of government the F.B.I. has not been, is not, and never can be a "Gestapo." Though there always have been public and congressional outcries in time of national crisis for enlarging the powers of the F.B.I., it is J. Edgar Hoover himself who has steadfastly shunned any distortion of its subordinate and purely investigative role.

In our country, every single activity of the F.B.I. is controlled by laws enacted in a Congress whose members are freely elected by American voters casting a secret ballot. The Director of the F.B.I. is appointed by the President of the United States who is himself elected by the people. Every aspect of our national security program is controlled by Congressional legislation and appropriation. Thus our security program expresses the will of the people and is the diametric opposite of a secret police security program controlled by a dictatorship.

On August 24, 1967, Tom O'Brien of the *Santa Barbara News-Press* reported under the headline "University Destruction":

"A master plan of how best to destroy the American university system as it is today seemed to be the goal as a conference of militant student leaders and ex-students opened yesterday at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (funded by the Fund for the Republic). The participants were described by the Center as all 'having been prominent in demonstrations and movements within their universities.'"

Mr. O'Brien further reported, "Devereaux Kennedy, student body president at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., called for outright revolution and overthrow of the United States Government. He advocated terrorism on such a scale that it would 'demoralize and castrate America.'"

During the years 1968–1970 that terrorism very nearly did demoralize and castrate America. Today all thoughtful, patriotic and law-abiding Americans are relying heavily on the F.B.I. to prevent any reoccurrence of that terrorism.

In historical perspective of our century, our United States of America has constantly been in danger of demoralization and of destruction by internal enemies.

Since 1924, J. Edgar Hoover has fulfilled all the duties originally laid on his shoulders by Supreme Court Justice Harlan Fiske Stone. Today Mr. Hoover is seventy-six years old and has given more than half a century of distinguished service to our nation in the cause of justice and freedom. Charged by Presidents and by Congress with the awesome duty of protecting our national internal security, Mr. Hoover has faithfully carried out his duty under most difficult circumstances.

Many years ago, the Reverend Paul Curry Armstrong preached at St. Thomas Chapel in New York City the sermon, "Greatness is gratitude."

Surely the American people are great enough to be grateful to J. Edgar Hoover who, within himself, is an embodiment of a lifetime American warranty of integrity.

CONGRESSMAN DINGELL OPPOSES THE SO-CALLED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT FOR WOMEN

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent statement given by Mrs. Myra K. Wolfgang before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, March 31, 1971, in opposition to the so-called equal rights amendment for women.

Mrs. Wolfgang is vice president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union and is a militant trade unionist and battler for the rights of the workingwoman.

Her excellent statement tends to give a measure of balance to the real situation afflicting workingwomen, housewives, widows, and retirees on passage of the equal rights amendment. The statement follows:

TESTIMONY ON WOMEN'S EQUALITY ACT AND EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

My name is Myra K. Wolfgang. I reside in the City of Detroit, State of Michigan. I am an International Vice President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union AFL–CIO and Secretary-Treasurer of its Detroit Local 705. I represent the interests of service workers, both organized, and as a member of the Michigan Minimum Wage Board, unorganized as well. I have been a member of the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations and at the present time am serving as a member of the Michigan Women's Commission (formerly known as the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women) since its inception having been appointed by Michigan's last 3 Governors, Democrat and Republican. I am grateful for the opportunity of appearing before you and wish to thank the Committee for holding these hearings.

Hearings are particularly necessary since your body voted for the passage of a bill similar to H.J. Resolution 208, now under consideration, in the last session of Congress. You did so without hearings and with a brief floor debate, giving the proponents of the Bill 45 minutes and the opponents 15 minutes. Since you were told by the Bill's sponsor in that very brief discussion that the proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment are seeking a "psychological uplift" for women, I am, indeed, happy to have this opportunity to discuss the heavy price the unskilled, untrained non-professional woman is being asked to pay for that "psychological lift."

In previous testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, I stated that the best road to travel to achieve the equality we all seek would be the "specific bills for specific ills" approach. H.R. 916 makes such an attempt. I will discuss it in greater detail after I first state my opposition to the so-called Equal Rights Amendment, and to H.J. Res. 35, 208, and 231.

I oppose adoption of the so-called Equal Rights Amendment since I believe that the adoption of the Amendment would jeopardize existing labor laws and standards that apply to women only.

I oppose the so-called Equal Rights Amendment because I do not believe that it will solve the problems of sex discrimination.

1. It will not bring about equal pay for equal work, nor guarantee job promotion free from sex discrimination.

2. It does not apply to the private sector of the community where the greatest amount of discrimination exists.

3. It is excessively sweeping in scope, reaching into the work force where "equality" cannot always be achieved through "identity of treatment". Not all laws are necessarily discriminatory, nor should all laws containing different provisions for men and women be abolished.

The contention of the optimistic proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment that the vulnerable woman down at the bottom of the ladder will in the long run be pulled up by the Equal Rights Amendment *is* outrageously optimistic.

Unfortunately, the only way to go is not up. Far more likely, a good many women would be forced off the job ladder altogether, preferring the purgatory of existence on Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) to the hell of back-breaking, home-wrecking compulsory overtime—overtime that would be required if state protective legislation is abolished.

The pie in the sky so generously proffered by the advocates of the Equal Rights Amendment must seem like a cruel joke to women who have no hope of reaching it. Just try telling a woman obliged to work a 60 or even a 70-hour week, as well as meet her family responsibilities, that the Equal Rights Amendment should boost her "morale, aspiration and fighting spirit".

The middle-class supporters of the Amendment make the mistake of thinking that sweat-shops belong to the past. This *is not* the case. Profit is still the name of the game—just as it was in the heyday *of* laissez-faire. It is legislation and labor unions, not any notable improvement in employer morality that has created better working conditions today than we had a century ago.

Witness what happened when Michigan's *54-hour* a week law for women was temporarily *suspended in the* late fall and winter of 1967–68: the *Chrysler Corporation*, to be specific, immediately initiated excessive *overtime for* women—a 69-hour week—which resulted in some women literally *dropping from* exhaustion and having to be carried out on stretchers.

This is not my idle appraisal, this is sworn testimony of witnesses in the case of Stephanie Prociuk vs the State of Michigan. A meat packing company, to be specific, the Glendale Meat Packing Company, began requiring its *women employees* to work a 70-hour week in a *refrigerated room* where temperatures ranged *from* 32 to 40 degrees. If these women are not already arthritic, they will become *so* working under such conditions.

This inhuman bondage took place, not at the turn of the century, but in 1968 and should give us a glimpse of the havoc that would be created if existing state protective legislation was swept off the books.

Hours limitation laws *for* women were provided them as a shield against obligatory *overtime* permitting them to fulfill their responsibilities as wives and mothers and *still continue* in the work *force*. While all overtime should be optional for both men and women, it is absolutely mandatory that over*time for* women be regulated because of her dual *role*.

This doesn't sound like the testimony you heard last week from the spokesman from the *A.C.L.U.* Mr. Norman Dorsen. He testified, as *did* Congressman Abzug and Congressman Ryan's staff member, Jean Faust, that women are bringing suit to escape *from* the protection of such legislation. Some are, *many* aren't. They predicted that if the so-called Equal Rights Amendment is ratified, the benefits enjoyed by women in protecting themselves *from* excessive overtime "*would be extended to both sexes*". But, that's not *what happens*. The *facts* are that only compulsory overtime has been extended and that's equality of mistreatment. Those witnessed told you that protective laws "are a *fraud* and sham". That they are fast becoming "a red herring". Gentlemen, the exhausted Chrysler working mothers didn't think so, those shivering meat packers know different. Michigan's working women knew that they were covered by a law albeit inadequate, that guaranteed their getting home in time to fulfill their roles as mother and housewife. Those witnesses, gentlemen, are as far away from reality as Neil Armstrong was from earth when he stepped out onto the face of the moon.

Any witness who tells you that the passage of the so-called Equal Rights Amendment will not "invalidate any of the necessary protection and benefits that have been extended to women by statute" is getting their pot from Shangri La.

Many of those witnesses said that the question of the impact of the Equal Rights Amendment on protective hours legislation is a moot one, since several court decisions and State Attorneys rulings have said that such laws are superseded by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. They are wrong. They do not take into account that hundreds of thousands of women are not *covered* by Title VII since they work for employers of less than 25 persons. To strike down as conflicting with Title VII all maximum-hour *legislation* for women only, is by no means the way to achieve equality. A much more sensible way would be to extend such laws *to men*.

But to promise an unsuspected electorate that passage of the so-called Equal Rights Amendment will extend hours protection to men, is as wrong as the promise was of a chicken in every pot and a *car in* every garage.

How strange, that the women who are rarely called upon to work overtime speak of a 60 or 70 hour week as a privilege. Exces-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 4/20/71

FROM : T. E. Bishop

Tolson ___
Sullivan ___
Mohr ___
Bishop ___
Brennan, C.D. ___
Callahan ___
Casper ___
Conrad ___
Dalbey ___
Felt ___
Gale ___
Rosen ___
Tavel ___
Walters ___
Soyars ___
Tele. Room ___
Holmes ___
Gandy ___

b6

SUBJECT: [redacted]
CONTRACTOR
NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA
REQUEST THROUGH CONGRESSMAN JOHN SCHMITZ (R-CAL.) TO SEE THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Bob Geier, Administrative Assistant to Congressman John Schmitz (R-Cal.) called my office the afternoon of April 20th and spoke to Bland. Geier said that [redacted] was a most prominent and influential citizen of Orange County, California. He said that [redacted] was an ardent admirer of Mr. Hoover and would consider it the highlight of his trip to Washington if he might briefly shake hands and pay his respects to the Director. [redacted] is to be in Washington at the Washington Hilton Hotel through Saturday, April 24, 1971. He will be in touch frequently with Congressman Schmitz' office. Bureau files and files in the Director's office do not show any information concerning [redacted]

b6

Congressman Schmitz was elected to Congress in a special election in June, 1970. He had been an acknowledged member of the John Birch Society while serving in the California Legislature. Our relations with Congressman Schmitz' office have been limited to constituent matters.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-66206-1

RECOMMENDATION

That the Director not see [redacted] in view of the Director's exceedingly heavy schedule. That Bob Geier, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Schmitz, be so advised and the Director's regrets be expressed to him.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

JFB:asg (5)

94-65483-
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102 APR 29 1971

APR 2 1971

51 MAY 3 1971

May 11, 1971

Honorable John G. Schmitz
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your generous comments concerning my 47th anniversary as Director of this Bureau, which appeared in the Congressional Record for May 10, 1971, have been brought to my attention. I am most grateful for your interest and expression of support, as well as your gracious remarks regarding my administration of this Bureau over the years. Your thoughtfulness means a great deal to my associates and me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
MAY 12 1971
FBI

1 - Los Angeles

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NOTE: Schmitz, Republican of California, was elected to the seat vacated by the death of Congressman Utt at a special election 6/30/70. We have had limited cordial relations with him ~~and there is~~ nothing in Bufiles to preclude this letter.

10 MAY 13 1971

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(8)

55 MAY 21 1971

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
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Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-18-71

FROM : Mr. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ALFRED PUHAN
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reference memorandum of 11-11-71 from Mr. Martin to Mr. Cleveland wherein it was recommended and approved that Inspector Bowers call on Congressman John G. Schmitz (R-Calif.) to discuss his latest communication to the Director inquiring about captioned investigation.

By appointment, Bowers called on Congressman Schmitz on the morning of 11-17-71. The Congressman's Assistant, Pete Stark, who has handled this matter for the Congressman for several months, also sat in on the meeting which lasted approximately an hour and 20 minutes. Much of the time was taken up by Congressman Schmitz talking on his philosophy and experiences during which he made reference on several occasions to his membership in the John Birch Society. NO LOC

b7C

It was pointed out to the Congressman that the investigation we conducted on Puhan in 1969 had nothing whatever to do with the Employee Security Program. He was told that our investigation in 1969 was requested by the White House and the results of the investigation were furnished to the White House. It was emphasized that our investigation was quite extensive and complete in every respect and that the White House was furnished not only the affidavit containing allegations against Puhan made by John D. Hemenway, but also numerous documents obtained from the Department of State bearing on the conflict between Hemenway and Puhan and detailing the inquiry conducted within the State Department concerning Hemenway's allegations. It was pointed out that Hemenway furnished no list of names to the FBI and that we conducted no investigation whatever of Hemenway's allegations since they pertained solely to his disagreement with Puhan over foreign policy decisions made by Puhan and that these matters had been checked and adjudicated within the Department of State.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Congressman inquired as to what recommendations the FBI made when it sent the results of its investigations to the White House, and he was told we made no recommendations in this case nor do we make any recommendations in any case. He was advised that the FBI serves solely as the

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - D. W. Bowers

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CRIME RESEARCH

investigative agency and that its function is to collect all pertinent information and furnish it to proper authorities on which they can base a decision and that the FBI does not enter in any way into the decision of whether or not to clear a Government employee or whether or not to institute prosecution in criminal matters. The Congressman then digressed into a story of his travels some time back to South Africa where he told of having met the head of the security agency there. He pointed out that this individual, a former army general, does make security decisions as to whether or not Government employees are to be cleared. The Congressman was told that such may be the case in South Africa but in the United States the law creating the Employee Security Program sets out specific guidelines and these do not grant any decision making authority to the FBI or any other investigative agency.

The Congressman commented that he certainly has no quarrel with the FBI; that he considers it perhaps the last bastion of hope for this country; and he only wishes that it did have greater authority to make decisions regarding the hiring and assignments of various Government officials. He commented that he recalls the Director in at least the Harry Dexter White case reportedly had gone personally to the President, if not to make recommendations to the President concerning White, to at least make certain that the President was personally aware of White's background. He said he realizes the Director cannot "go to the well" in every instance where a misfit has gotten into the Government but that he personally feels Puhan is a classic example of an individual who has attained an important position and has been making decision after decision on the side of the communists rather than on the side of the United States. He said he only wished that Mr. Hoover would make certain the President is aware of the facts concerning Puhan, emphasizing that he has no faith whatever in the integrity of those individuals at the Department of State who have supported Puhan and continue to push him into higher positions.

Congressman Schmitz stated he has now sufficient information to convince himself that Puhan is directly responsible for Cardinal Mindszenty's being forced to leave Hungary. He said he hopes to have sufficient information in this regard in the near future to convince the Congress of this fact. He stated if Joe McCarthy were alive today the name Alfred Puhan would be a household word but that unfortunately in the present climate today it is not considered good conduct to refer to anyone as being disloyal. He stated, however, that he considers the Puhan case to be "far too important to be swept under the rug," adding that he and other Republican members of the House Committee on Internal Security are determined that it will not be so concealed. He indicated Hemenway will be called to testify before the Committee in public session and that they intend to take other means to focus public attention on Puhan and his continued procommunist decisions in the Department of State.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Before leaving the Congressman's office, Bowers reviewed for him again the FBI's position in this matter and it was emphasized to him that we did a complete investigation within our scope of authority and that we furnished to the White House all pertinent information relating to Hemenway's allegations against Puhan and the Department of State's inquiry into these allegations. The Congressman stated he understands our position but commented that he certainly wished there were some way the FBI could go into the Department of State and investigate the entire policy of that Department and particularly the motivations for policy decisions made by such individuals as Puhan and those who support him.

Following the discussion with Congressman Schmitz, Bowers called on Donald Sanders, Chief Counsel of the House Committee on Internal Security, and advised him of the Congressman's statement that Hemenway will be called to testify before the Committee. Sanders stated that the Committee staff has been attempting to avoid further involvement in the Puhan case since it is really not germane to the Committee's inquiry which is supposed to be limited only to the Employee Security Program. He stated he will keep Chairman Richard Ichord apprised of the developments and they will be most alert to any references to the FBI which might arise in further hearings regarding the Puhan matter to insure that our position is made completely clear on the record if it should be brought into the matter at all.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ___
Felt ___
Rosen ___
Mohr ___
Bishop ___
Miller, E.S. ___
Callahan ___
Casper ___
Conrad ___
Dalbey ___
Cleveland ___
Ponder ___
Bates ___
Tavel ___
Walters ___
Soyars ___
Tele. Room ___
Holmes ___
Gandy ___

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: 11/11/71

FROM : L. H. Martin

SUBJECT: ALFRED PUHAN
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

The attached letter from Representative John G. Schmitz (R-Calif.), a member of the House Committee on Internal Security (HCIS), dated 11/9/71 deals with the Bureau's investigation of Alfred Puhan prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Hungary. It is similar to a letter from Schmitz dated 10/29/71, which we answered under date of 11/1/71.

His letter specifically deals with allegations made against Puhan by one John D. Hemenway, a disgruntled former employee of the State Department who was "selected out" of the Department of State. Hemenway was a subordinate of Puhan's during the 1960's, when Puhan was Country Director, German Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State. As background, Puhan has been a very controversial State Department official. [redacted]

b7C

During hearings on HCIS's investigation into the Federal Civilian Employees Loyalty Security Program, [redacted] testified in executive session that [redacted]

OTHER

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Encs.
1 - Mr. Larson
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Young

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202 DEC 17 1971

2 - ENCLOSURE

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONTINUED - OVER

Hemenway had furnished us derogatory information concerning Puhan during the 1969 investigation, including an affidavit setting forth his allegations. His allegations against Puhan entirely concerned Hemenway's differences of opinion with Puhan in policy decisions made by Puhan concerning West Germany. Hemenway indicated that he had previously furnished his allegations personally to Secretary of State Dean Rusk. All of his allegations concerning Puhan were known to the Department of State prior to our 1969 investigation. The results of all of our investigations, including Hemenway's affidavit; performance ratings; refutations of Hemenway's allegations by Puhan; and the findings of two ambassadors who looked into Hemenway's "selection out" were all furnished to the White House. We have checked into the matter of the alleged list of ten names, and the case Agents and the supervisor handling the case furnished statements that Hemenway supplied no list of names and no names were included in his affidavit. The investigating Agents properly did not become involved in internal policy disputes within the State Department. We told Representative Schmitz this in our letter of 11/1/71.

Inspector David Bowers, in June, 1971, briefed staff members of HCIS concerning our investigation of Puhan indicating Hemenway furnished no specific list of names; the investigation was complete and thorough; and, in view of the type of allegations made by Hemenway, the FBI did not become embroiled in State Department internal policy disputes.

Since this entire situation is an internal State Department matter, it is believed that Schmitz's letter should be furnished to the State Department for answer. Since our files indicate cordial relations with Representative Schmitz and to avoid further correspondence belaboring the same issue, it is believed he should be contacted by Inspector Bowers and advised that this was a Special Inquiry investigation, which investigations are conducted by agreement with the White House and various cabinet officers in connection with prospective Presidential appointees. Such investigations are conducted only when we are specifically requested to do so and they have no connection with the Federal Employees Security Program. Also, the results of this type of investigation are never disseminated to anyone else without the specific permission of the White House.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Alfred Puhan

He should also be advised that in the Puhan case the allegations of Hemenway involved policy decisions which Hemenway claimed were made by Puhan regarding foreign affairs, the correctness of which Hemenway disputed. Schmitz should be advised that it is not within the province of this Bureau to look into the wisdom of foreign policy decisions of the Department of State or any of its officials. It should be pointed out that Hemenway's affidavit states he submitted his allegations to the Secretary of State both orally and in writing. Hemenway also questions the action taken by the Secretary of State regarding the matter. Any pursuit of this matter by the FBI would therefore culminate into inquiry as to the widsom of action taken by the Secretary of State. This is clearly not the function of the FBI. For these reasons no further interviews were conducted of other State Department officials to obtain their opinions of the opinions of Hemenway. No question of a State Department limitation on our investigation is involved.

Since his letter also implies that we should reopen investigation of Puhan to run out Hemenway's allegations, Schmitz should also be advised that we do not reopen this type of investigation unless so requested by the appropriate Government agency. Representative Schmitz should be advised that his letter is being furnished to the State Department for handling.

ACTION: Inspector Bowers should advise Representative Schmitz as indicated above. Also, attached are letters to the White House and the Secretary of State furnishing copies of Schmitz's letters, with enclosures. The Secretary of State is being advised that the matter is outside the province of this Bureau, and Schmitz's letter is being furnished for any action deemed necessary by the Department of State.

WVC R SD/GCM

JOHN G. SCHMITZ
[illegible] DISTRICT, CALIF.
1200 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.

COMMITTEES:
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
INTERNAL SECURITY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NOV 10 1971

November 9, 1971

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
4936 30th Place
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of November 2, 1971. Unfortunately the thrust of my letter to you of October 29, 1971 seems to have been misinterpreted. Mr. Hemenway is making no charges against the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor, certainly, am I.

The point which needs to be understood is extremely important since it involves clearance procedures regarding Presidential appointees whose positions are of such a nature as to have a direct bearing on the security of our Nation.

b7C

The letter which was received from you unfortunately did not address the point which I was attempting to get clarified. It is essential to the House Committee on Internal Security's hearings on Federal Civilian Loyalty-Security Program that the exact circumstances surrounding Mr. Hemenwa affidavit and the names which he purportedly gave to the investigating agents in support of his allegations, be understood.

At this point there seem to have been three things which could have taken place. First Mr. Hemenway did not volunteer the names of any individuals who would have been in a position to testify to the substance of his charges and the agents either did not ask for any, or did ask and Mr. Hemenway was unable to supply any. It is inconceivable to me that the investigating agents would not attempt to secure names of individuals from Mr. Hemenway who could comment on the substance of his charges. In any case the first possibility is that, for whatever reason, the names of supporting witnesses to Mr. Hemenway's charges were not in the possession of the investigating agents. This is implied in your letter of November 2nd.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The second possible occurrence in this case is that although Mr. Hemenway did supply the agents with the names of individuals who he felt could testify to the substance of his allegations the agents decided on the face of it that it was not necessary to check with these individuals.

ENCLOSURE

The third possible occurrence is that the names of the individuals who could confirm or deny the charges lodged by Mr. Hemenway were communicated to the investigating agents but these individuals were not contacted

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because the department which requested the background check, in this case the Department of State, decided the investigation was complete prior to the Bureau's contacting the individuals whose names were supplied by Mr. Hemenway in support of his sworn statement. As I understand it the department which requests the background check can terminate the investigation whenever it so desires.

b7C

I have personally seen notes taken by Mr. Hemenway at the time he was interviewed by Agents Norton and [redacted] and, while not legal evidence by any means, they certainly gave me the impression that Mr. Hemenway had supplied names of responsible individuals who would be in a position to testify to the substance of his charges. If you would like to see these notes I would be more than happy to make them available to you personally. All I am interested in is finding out exactly why, if supportive witnesses were supplied by Mr. Hemenway in support of his allegations, these people were not contacted.

The fact that the charges made by Mr. Hemenway were known to the Department of State does not seem to me to have a bearing on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's investigation into charges made in affidavit form regarding an individual on which an investigation of this type was being run, unless an agency requesting a background check can dictate to the Bureau the limits of its investigation. If this is the case; that is if the department requesting the check can set limits on what is taken into account by the Bureau, and, for instance, tell the Bureau to ignore all information coming from X, this information would be extremely important to the House Committee's investigation.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Mr. William B. Macomber, then Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, to Senator William J. Fulbright, commenting on the Department of State's investigation of this matter. (This letter has been retyped for reasons of clarity but an official copy can be found in the transcript of Mr. Hemenway's grievance hearing held 4 November 1971). Mr. Macomber states that, "Upon the instructions of the former Secretary of State, the employee's allegations (Hemenway's) against Mr. Puhan were completely reviewed and investigated by a specially appointed team of two senior Foreign Service Inspectors and found to be unsubstantiated." Also enclosed is a column by Mr. Willard Edwards of the Chicago Tribune read into the Congressional Record by me which quotes from the report of this special investigating team to the effect that, "While we are not qualified to evaluate the charges (raised by Hemenway) or the rebuttal by Puhan and Johnpoll), we find the latter prima facie persuasive." I am sure you would have no trouble gaining access to the report of this Special Panel to verify the investigators' admission that they were not qualified to evaluate the information, and their subsequent evaluation.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Page 3 November 9, 1971

In light of this admission, the fact that officials of the Department of State were aware of the charges made by Mr. Hemenway does not fill me with great confidence.

Again let me re-emphasize the fact that no charges are being made against the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am simply attempting to find out what happended in this case.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Schmitz
Member of Congress

JGS:Stc
Enclosure

June 24, 1969

Honorable J. W. Fulbright, Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of May 29 requesting a step-by-step description of the procedure for obtaining security clearances of Presidential nominees requiring Senate confirmation. You also asked for our comments on a recent newspaper column regarding the nomination of Mr. Alfred Puhan to be Ambassador to Hungary.

When a candidate has been elected for final consideration, the White House or the Department requests a security investigation. Generally, in the case of career candidates, the Department's Presidential Appointments Staff informs our office of Security of the impending nomination and the office of Security, where necessary to meet the Committee's request for an investigation current within one year, asks for appropriate investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI, upon completion of its investigation, sends a summary of all pertinent investigative information to the Division of Evaluations of the Office of Security. Personnel of that Division then review the finding of the FBI as well as any other investigations that may have been conducted by our Office of Security or any other Federal Government agency, and sumerizes them for the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security. Included in this summary is pertinent material from previous investigations. The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security then recommends to the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration either for or against security clearance for the nominee, and the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration then concurs or dissents from the recommendation and the recommendation is presented to the Secretary for approval.

In the case of Mr. Puhan the White House requested a full background investigation by the FBI and the information obtained by the FBI was then sent to the Office of Security for evaluation and recommendation as described above. Both the FBI and the Office of Security were aware of the information which it mentioned in the column forwarded by your constituent. Virtually identical allegations had been made by an employee who had worked for Mr. Puhan. Upon the instructions of the former Secretary of State, the employee's allegations against Mr. Puhan were completely reviewed and investigated by a specially

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ENCLOSURE

appointed team of two senior Foreign Service Inspectors and found to be unsubstantiated. On the basis of this and otherwise highly favorable findings, the Secretary approved the security clearance of Mr. Puhan on April 24, 1969, for his proposed Presidential appointment.

I hope the above information will be of help to you and the Committee. Please continue to call on me whenever you believe we might be of assistence.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Macomber, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

pletely shielded by their hopes that the American POWs will be permitted to return to their homeland," Dr. Tan said "Evidence of this is that not all of the French POWs have been released even to the present day. The reason for this is that North Vietnam wished to keep secret the inhumane treatment it had accorded to some of these French POWs and because others died at the hands of their North Vietnamese interrogators."

Tan's remarks about French POWs was a surprise since it is generally not known that French have been held there since the 1950s. The last French troops left South Vietnam in 1956.

[From Opinion Research Corp., Princeton, N.J., May 11, 1971]

PULL-OUT POLL MISLEADING

The recent highly publicized and widely misinterpreted national opinion poll—showing that 73 percent of all Americans wanted a Congressional vote to bring home all U.S. troops from Vietnam before the end of this year—turns out to be false in its implications and grossly misleading.

The belief that the American people want out of Vietnam by December 31, 1971, regardless of consequences, is a myth. This is clearly shown in the attached report of a national survey taken May 1–3.

Here are some of the results of that survey:

1. By an overwhelming margin of 72 percent to 18 percent, the American people "support President Nixon in his plan to end the war in Southeast Asia."

2. Support for the proposed Congressional plan for pulling out all U.S. troops by December 31 almost evaporates—when the American people are confronted with the possible consequences such as jeopardy to our POW's or a communist take-over.

3. Well over *half* the American people oppose a December 31, 1971 deadline for withdrawal, if that withdrawal means a Communist take-over of South Vietnam.

4. *By almost seven to one*, Americans oppose any year-end withdrawal that threatens the lives or safety of American prisoners of war.

5. The earlier poll is misleading and has been grossly misinterpreted, because, while the American people will support *almost any plan that promises an end to the war—they clearly will support no plan that either endangers our prisoners, or threatens a Communist take-over.*

[From Opinion Research Corp., Princeton, N.J., May 8, 1971]

DO THE PEOPLE REALLY FAVOR IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL FROM VIETNAM?

PRINCETON, N.J.—The Public seems willing to endorse any plan that promises to bring all U.S. troops home from Vietnam soon—but *not* if it endangers our POW's or threatens a Communist take over, according to the latest survey conducted by Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, N.J.

72% of the public say they support President Nixon in his plan to end the war in Southeast Asia, compared to 18% who do not support his plan and 10% who have no opinion. At the same time, 68% of those polled would approve their Congressman voting for a proposal requiring the U.S. Government to bring home all U.S. troops before the end of this year: 20% opposed this move and 12% have no opinion.

However, when various possible consequences of quick withdrawal are tested, the public is against withdrawal of all U.S. troops by the end of 1971 if it means a Communist take over of South Vietnam. When asked if they would favor withdrawal of all U.S. troops by the end of the year *if it meant a Communist take over of South Vietnam*, 55% said no, 29% said yes, and 16% had no opinion. Also an overwhelming majority, 75%, would not favor withdrawal by the end of 1971 *if it threatened the lives or safety of the United States POW's held by North Vietnam.* 11% of those polled would favor such a withdrawal and 14% had no opinion.

The results of this survey were obtained by nationwide telephone interviews conducted among 1,026 persons age 18 and over during the period May 1 and 2. Following are the actual questions asked and their results:

1. "Do you support President Nixon in his plan to end the war in Southeast Asia?"

Yes	72
No	18
No opinion	10

2. "A proposal has been made in Congress to require the U.S. Government to bring home all U.S. troops before the end of this year. Would you like to have your Congressman vote for or against this proposal?"

Yes	68
No	20
No opinion	12

3. "Would you favor withdrawal of all U.S. troops by the end of 1971 even if it meant a Communist take over of South Vietnam?"

Yes	29
No	55
No opinion	16

4. "Would you favor withdrawal of all U.S. troops by the end of 1971 even if it threatened the lives or safety of United States POW's held by North Vietnam?"

Yes	11
No	75
No opinion	14

STATE COMPROMISING SALT

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1971

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, a recent column by Chicago Tribune Reporter Willard Edwards brought out the fact that the Department of State is refusing to release the essential document in a former Foreign Service officers grievance hearing.

Mr. John D. Hemenway is attempting to have what he considers to be false accusations removed from his Foreign Service record. The Department of State refuses to release the one document which is the key to the whole case.

Only portions of the findings of a two man special panel appointed by former Secretary of State Dean Rusk to investigate the charges made by Hemenway have been released. The Department of State obstinately, and, according to the chairman of the Grievance Committee, "arbitrarily," refuses to turn over the full report of the two Ambassadors former Secretary Rusk entrusted with reviewing Hemenways' case.

This would hardly seem to coincide with the best interests of justice and, in this case, may well be inconsistent with U.S. security needs. One of the men who authored this report which the Department of State continues to withhold, for various changing reasons, from both the official grievance committee panel and Mr. Hemenway is presently assigned to our negotiating team at SALT. Ambassador J. Graham Parsons, Deputy to the U.S. representative at the strategic arms limitation talks, is the coauthor of the report which the State Department refuses to release.

If the Department of State wishes to cast doubt on the talks currently underway with the Soviets concerning the limitation of strategic armaments this is a fine way to do it. Here we have a case where they have entrusted Ambassador Parsons with a mission which could have the greatest bearing on the future of our Nation while on the other hand they proceed to cast grave doubts on his objectivity and judgment, by attempting to bury, for no good reason whatsoever, a document which he coauthored.

The future of our Nation is too important to be compromised by hanky-panky from the Department of State. They have no business sending a representative to the SALT talks and then, through what may well be simply administrative arrogance, compromising the reputation of this Ambassador.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the column by Willard Edwards as it appeared in the Chicago Tribune of April 29, 1971:

HEMENWAY FIGHTS TO CLEAR RECORD

(By Willard Edwards)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—What is the State Department hiding in the case of John D. Hemenway, the distinguished Foreign Service officer fired by Secretary of State Dean Rusk only three days before Rusk left office in 1969?

That question hovers like a cloud over hearings, five in number thus far over a six-week period, conducted in virtual secrecy by a quasi-judicial State Department grievance board.

The three-member board has been repeatedly repulsed in efforts to gain access to State Department records vital to its inquiry.

The board headed by Paul A. Toussant, was set up to consider Hemenway's charges that he was dismissed on the basis of false and malicious accusations. The real reason for discharge, he said, was that he differed with some of his superiors on policy issues related to dealing with Communist nations.

Although Hemenway, an acknowledged authority on Russian and German affairs, was given another post by the Nixon administration in the Pentagon's Office of International Security, he demanded his right, under Foreign Service regulations, to seek removal from his State Department file of the falsehoods he said were placed there to justify his dismissal.

He named Alfred Puhan, the present ambassador to Hungary, and Alexander Johnpoll, the consul general at Hamburg, Germany, as authors of "lies and distortions" in the record.

The key document, essential to the board's inquiry, is the report of two ambassadors, appointed by Rusk to investigate Hemenway's claim that he had been treated unjustly. After a speedy scrutiny of the evidence, based mainly on questioning of Puhan and Johnpoll, the two diplomats reported to Rusk that they could find no impropriety in Hemenway's discharge. Their report reached this extraordinary conclusion:

"While we are not qualified to evaluate the charges [raised by Hemenway] or the rebuttal [by Puhan and Johnpoll], we find the latter prima facie persuasive."

The grievance board, including Toussant and Philip N. Burris, State Department veterans, and Gen. Richard C. Hagan, former judge advocate general of the Air Force, unanimously agreed that examination of this report was imperative.

They were flabbergasted by the State Department's refusal to surrender the document.

"They keep telling me it is an internal document and the property of Mr. Buck," Toussaint reported. "The department's refusal is arbitrary. I don't see how we can rule without seeing it."

Hemenway's attorney, William R. Joyce, asserted the State Department had no legal justification to withhold the report.

The Supreme Court in 1957, he recalled, had, in a case involving Communist Party members under examination by the Subversive Activities Control Board, directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to hand over all its classified memoranda to the defendants.

"If a member of the Communist Party is entitled to see FBI reports, certainly a Foreign Service officer is entitled to see what the secretary of state has received against him," he argued.

The board agreed. It was obviously angry and disturbed. Hagan told the chairman that, "as men of justice and honor," the board could not long tolerate the State Department's attitude.

THE CASE AGAINST JUDGE TEHAN

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1971

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on previous occasions I have called attention to the unseemly record of U.S. District Judge Robert T. Tehan.

Mr. George Anthan of the Des Moines Register has written an article which ably pulls together the various facets of the case against Judge Tehan, and I include it for insertion in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Des Moines Register, Apr. 18, 1971]

CONDUCT OF SENIOR JUDGE QUESTIONED—FAILED TO FILE TAX RETURNS 1935–44

(By George Anthan)

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—For U.S. District Court Judge Robert T. Tehan of Milwaukee, the plaudits have been many.

He has been hailed as an outstanding jurist by local legal officials, and the press has congratulated him for his "dedication" during 22 years on the federal bench.

John Goldberg, a past president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association and a former member of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association, said Judge Tehan "is respected by the entire bar and held in high esteem. He is an excellent judge."

MANY QUESTIONS

But beneath the honors there is an undercurrent of questions concerning Judge Tehan.

It has been revealed that for eight years before he became a judge he did not file income tax returns.

A number of his associates have been indicted on income tax charges.

There have been charges printed in the Congressional Record of "misconduct" on the part of Tehan in connection with an Indiana bankruptcy case.

A Milwaukee doctor has charged that he was unfairly treated by Tehan and that a hospital he founded was "stolen" from him under federal bankruptcy procedures.

Judge Tehan sat in judgment in one major federal-state antitrust case, even though his son's law firm was representing one of the defendants.

Questions over judicial conduct have taken on added significance in recent years, the result largely of such well-publicized cases as those involving Abe Fortas, Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell.

There have been inquiries into the affairs of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and scandals involving Illinois and Oklahoma judges have been revealed in recent years. Also, much more attention has been focused on the question of equality of justice.

The canons of judicial ethics state that "a judge's official conduct should be free from impropriety and the appearance of impropriety; he should avoid infractions of the law, and his personal behavior, not only upon the bench and in the performance of judicial duties, but also in his private life, should be beyond reproach."

Judge Tehan, 69, was appointed to the federal bench in 1949 by President Harry Truman. The judge retired recently as chief judge in Milwaukee and now continues to sit on the bench as "senior" judge in reserve status. He was on vacation recently and his secretary said he was not available for an interview.

At the time of his appointment, Tehan was state and county Democratic chairman and a Wisconsin state senator. He had rebuilt the Democratic Party in Wisconsin and helped win the state for Truman in 1948. His appointment, therefore, generally was regarded as political patronage, and was somewhat controversial.

In the intervening years, there have been periodic reports that Tehan has continued some involvement in Democratic politics, especially in the area of appointment of judges.

It was revealed after his appointment that Tehan had not filed income tax returns from 1936 to 1944, but that he had settled later with the government. He has explained his delinquencies by saying he did not have the money to pay his taxes.

An acquaintance of Tehan's, a former Justice Department official, recalls that the judge once told him the appointment to the bench "came just in time. I was broke."

RAISED ISSUE

Senator John Williams (Rep., Del.) has raised the issue on the Senate floor of whether a judge who had not paid his taxes on time should be sitting in judgment on other persons charged with nonpayment of taxes.

Questions concerning Judge Tehan stem largely from his involvement in the Woodmar Realty Co., bankruptcy case in Hammond, Ind.

As a result of this case, there is on file with the U.S. House Judiciary Committee an official petition requesting an investigation into, and impeachment of, Judge Tehan.

Also, several Hammond residents, including Woodmar officials and Mayor Joseph E. Klen, have asked the Justice Department to conduct an inquiry of Tehan's actions.

Neither Congress nor the Justice Department has taken action.

The machinery for investigating federal judges is cumbersome at best, and Congress has only rarely moved to institute impeachment proceedings.

Congress has little time for such matters, and many legal officials believe it is not the proper tribunal for such inquiries since politics often play a major role.

VISIT WRATH

But efforts to set up a special commission to investigate complaints against judges have floundered. And lawyers rarely will speak out against a judge. The late Jerome Frank, a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals judge, once explained why:

"If some lawyers try to cause the removal of a judge they suspect of corruption and if they fail, the judge will, in roundabout ways, visit his wrath on their clients."

In Judge Tehan's case, James D. Ghiardi, president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association and a law professor at Marquette University, said he is aware some charges have been made, but he emphasized, "Whether these charges have merit or not, I don't know. We certainly were surprised at these things. We have found Judge Tehan to be a very effective judge."

The petition to the House Judiciary Committee is signed by Mrs. Helen Woods, 81, widow of the founder of Woodmar Realty, which has been in the hands of the federal courts under bankruptcy procedures since 1941. Judge Tehan presided over the case from 1957 to 1969.

When Woodmar went into bankruptcy, the result of cash troubles during the economic depression, it had assets of $2.3 million, including downtown Hammond property now valued at $25 million.

But Mrs. Woods has received nothing from the multi-million-dollar estate of her husband, who died on the witness stand in 1951 during a court proceeding in the case.

Neither have hundreds of Woodmar stockholders and creditors, many of whom now are dead, received any money.

But legal fees of court-appointed lawyers involved in the bankruptcy proceedings have drained many of the firm's assets.

Some of these lawyers, over the years, have been indicted, convicted and disbarred over fraud charges in connection with the Woodmar property and other property. In some cases, the federal courts permitted these lawyers to retain control over the Woodmar property for a time, even after their indictments.

CLAIMS APPROVED

Hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal fees and other claims were approved by federal judges, including Judge Tehan, over the objections of Woodmar and officials of the city of Hammond, who are involved in the case because some city bonds are at issue.

Serious questions have been raised about the authenticity of some of the claims that were paid, but the petition to the House Judiciary Committee charges that Judge Tehan refused to permit inquiries to determine if they should be paid.

The petition charges that Judge Tehan's handling of the Woodmar case facilitated "illegal distribution of substantial funds" from the company's assets.

Judge Cordell Pinkerton of Lake County Superior Court in Hammond has been familiar with the Woodmar case for many years, both as a judge and as a former city attorney.

He said of Judge Tehan:

"I don't believe he conducted himself as a judge should and gave the respective litigants their day in court.

"There certainly seemed to be, or could be, some kind of personal interest in his part in this case."

In the early 1960s Judge Tehan presided over an antitrust case in which the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota sought some $4.8 million from several manufacturers of bleacher seats.

According to court records, one of the defendants was represented by Floyd Kops, a Milwaukee lawyer who was a member of the same law firm as the judge's son, Robert Tehan, Jr.

IT WAS WRONG

One of the lawyers who represented the states recalls privately: "I didn't like this at all. It was wrong; it was just not right. But I would not express that view at that time."

He called Tehan "an injudicious judge."

"We had absolutely fantastic documentation on a conspiracy by the companies," the lawyer said in an interview in Chicago, Ill., "and he (Tehan) wanted us to settle for $150,000." Tehan finally entered a con-

TRUE COPY

March 30, 1972
1904 Yocom Rd.
Cable, Ohio 43009

J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir:

Enclosed, you will find literature concerning a book, which I received. You may know about it, but in case you don't. I thought you should.

Those connected with it should not be running loose. In case you need evidence, mail literature back and I will order it, then mail the book to you with the Money Order receipt.

How would you go about trying to get our school system cleaned out? From the H.E.W. down?

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] b7C
Cable Ohio 43009

Phone, Urbana Ohio [redacted]

Encl

94-65483-

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1 Enclosure

Government Funds Are Being Used to Teach Riot and Revolution

By Congressman John Schmitz (R.-Calif.)

Federal funds are being used to teach revolution — and the American taxpayer should know about it.

It is hard to understand why our government would so enthusiastically and efficiently collaborate in its own destruction.

But this is exactly what is happening. Funds are being diverted for training rioters through the Head Start Program.

Many people thought it made sense to give "underprivileged" children a "head start" through special training before they entered school.

They thought this might help the children to overcome their handicaps at the very beginning of their formal education.

But this concept has backfired into creating a tax-paid school for revolution.

An example of this is the special Head Start Leadership Development Program conducted last year at the University of Kansas.

The program was paid for by the federal government.

Its misuse of funds to promote revolution against our way of life was revealed by Mrs. Dean Barnes, a former Head Start teacher's aide from Bridge, Idaho, who taught in the nearby town of Malta.

Mrs. Barnes was neither on welfare nor was she easily intimidated into accepting revolutionary ideas.

In a sworn statement she outlined her experiences at meetings set up by the Head Start Leadership Development Program.

On Feb. 3, 1970, she said, the program trainees were asked to attend a lecture called "American Revolution, Act 2."

The lecturer was Saul Alinsky, who told the Head Start teachers: "What we need is a new society . . . . the Establishment is the enemy . . . You have to organize to break down the (American) middle class."

The next day, the Head Start trainees were taken by bus to hear an official of the National Welfare Rights Organization.

Mrs. Barnes said Dr. George Wiley told them: "Being subversive is the best way to help get power.

"You can use the threat of a riot right in your own community, because there are riots going on elsewhere.

"If you don't want to riot in your own community — fine. But you still have the power (to riot) — because you are part of a powerful organization."

Later that day, comedian Dick Gregory spoke to the Head Start teachers on "The Black Revolution." Mrs. Barnes quoted him as saying: "Baby, we are going to burn America down."

Father James Groppi, the so-called "radical priest," told the same Head Start group: "(Black Panther leader) Bobby Seale is a political prisoner. What they did to him was like Nazi Germany."



Congressman John Schmitz

Mrs. Barnes was appalled and complained to Ed Skaggs, human relations instructor in the program. She said Skaggs answered her complaints by saying that she had been brainwashed.

The real purpose of Head Start was almost totally ignored, Mrs. Barnes said. Facilities on the campus for the training of preschool children were filthy, their food was unwholesome, and they had few school supplies, she added.

Mrs. Barnes' accusations — supported by firsthand quotes and experiences — have caused members of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to make two investigations of their own organization.

But the investigations were a whitewash. The HEW found itself "not guilty."

Mrs. Barnes has also tried to stimulate a Congressional investigation of the Head Start Program — with no success.

Her accusations have been bucked to the desk of HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson, who is paying little attention to them. They must not be allowed to die there.

ENCLOSURE 94-63443-

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Bowers
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Young

December 6, 1971

94-65483-

Honorable John G. Schmitz
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 30, 1971, concerning Ambassador Alfred Puhan.

b7C

As you were advised by Inspector David W. Bowers of this Bureau on November 17, 1971, the investigation of Ambassador Puhan in 1969 was not conducted in connection with the Federal Employees Security Program. The investigation was requested by The White House and the results were furnished to The White House in accordance with the normal procedure regarding Presidential appointees. The investigation was extensive and complete in every respect and The White House was furnished not only the affidavit submitted by John D. Hemenway containing allegations against Ambassador Puhan but also appropriate documents obtained from the Department of State bearing on the conflict between Mr. Hemenway and Ambassador Puhan and detailing the inquiry previously conducted within the Department of State concerning Mr. Hemenway's allegations. It was pointed out that Mr. Hemenway furnished no list of names to the FBI and that we conducted no investigation of Mr. Hemenway's allegations since they pertained solely to his disagreement with Ambassador Puhan over foreign policy decisions made by Ambassador Puhan which matters had been checked and adjudicated within the Department of State.

In response to your inquiry, you were advised that no recommendations were made by the FBI in submitting the results of this investigation to The White House and no such recommendations are ever made.

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DEC 9 - 1971

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Callahan
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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

See memo Martin to Cleveland captioned "Alfred Puhan, Special Inquiry-White House," dated 12/6/71, DHY:gch:jsj.

DHY:mfy:jsj
(7)

59DEC 29 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable John G. Schmitz

Inspector Bowers also advised that since your inquiries in this matter involve internal policy decisions of the Department of State, copies of your previous letters dated October 29, 1971, and November 9, 1971, were furnished to the Secretary of State.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN G. SCHMITZ
35TH DISTRICT, CALIF.
1208 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.

COMMITTEES:
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
INTERNAL SECURITY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

ROBERT A. GEIER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

WARREN H. CARROLL, PH.D.
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

DISTRICT OFFICE:
2152 DUPONT DRIVE, SUITE 106
NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92664

November 30, 1971

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, ES
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
4936 30th Place
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In reply to my letter of November 7, 1971, Inspector David W. Bowers was good enough to visit my office and brief me on the matter referred to in my letter.

I certainly appreciate the time Inspector Bowers took from what I am sure is an extremely busy schedule to explain the exact circumstances concerning the procedures followed by the Bureau during its clearance investigation of Ambassador Alfred Puhan. However, since it is possible that Mr. Hemenway will be appearing before the House Committee on Internal Security at some future date in connection with the Committee's Federal Employee Loyalty-security investigation, I think that in order to have the fairest possible presentation of all aspects of this particular matter it is necessary that the information transmitted orally to myself by Inspector Bowers also be set forth in written form so that it can be entered into the hearing record in the event that Mr. Hemenway does appear before the committee.

Your cooperation in this matter to date is very much appreciated.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Schmitz
Member of Congress
(R-CAL.)

JGS:Stc

12-9-71

Letter to Schmitz 12/6/71 DHY/MFY

Memo Miller to Cleveland 12/6/71 DHY/MFY

EX-100 REC.

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REC-30 94-65-48372

November 2, 1971

Honorable John G. Schmitz
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter dated October 29, 1971, regarding the investigation conducted by this Bureau of Alfred Puhan prior to his appointment as our current Ambassador to Hungary.

The allegations made by Mr. John D. Hemenway, formerly of the Department of State, concerning our investigation of Ambassador Puhan were brought to this Bureau's attention in June, 1971, and the matter was thoroughly looked into at that time.

Inspector David W. Bowers of this Bureau briefed staff members of the House Committee on Internal Security that our investigation of Ambassador Puhan was complete and thorough. It was pointed out to staff members that Mr. Hemenway did not furnish a list of names of ten individuals who could corroborate his allegations concerning Ambassador Puhan.

b7C

The allegations made by Mr. Hemenway concerning Ambassador Puhan were known to officials of the Department of State prior to the beginning of our investigation. These allegations pertained to internal policy disputes between Mr. Hemenway and Ambassador Puhan and, therefore, this Bureau did not become involved in these disputes.

I trust that the foregoing answers your inquiry into this matter.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
18 NOV 10 1971

NOTE: See cover memo L. H. Martin to Cleveland captioned "Alfred Puhan, Special Inquiry-White House" dated 11/1/71. RBL:bsh
1 - [redacted] Alfred Puhan)

RBL:bsh
(4)

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61 JAN 27 1972

return to Mr. Lavan Room 1250

JOHN G. SCHMITZ
35TH DISTRICT, CALIF.
1208 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.

COMMITTEES:
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
INTERNAL SECURITY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

ROBERT A. GEIER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
WARREN H. CARROLL, PH.D.
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

DISTRICT OFFICE:
2152 DUPONT DRIVE, SUITE 108
NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92664

ab

October 29, 1971

O'Dea Langellar

b7C

[redacted]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureas of Investigation
4936 30th Place
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter is written to you in regard to a situation which has arisen in conjunction with the House Committee on Internal Security's investigation into the Federal Civilian Employee Loyalty Security Program. It specifically concerns procedures involved in the investigation and clearance of Ambassador Alfred Puhan prior to his appointment as our current Ambassador to Hungary.

A brief outline of the situation in question follows:

Toward the end of March, 1969 Mr. John D. Hemenway, a former Foreign Service Officer who had been closely associated with Mr. Puhan in a professional capacity for a number of years, was approached by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the Bureau's investigation of Mr. Puhan prior to his receiving the clearance necessary for appointment as Ambassador to Hungary. To the best of Mr. Hemenway's recollection this agent's name was Norton.

Mr. Hemenway had information which he felt had a direct bearing on Mr. Puhan's clearance and appointment. Due to the complexity of the information which Mr. Hemenway had to convey, and the seriousness with which he viewed this possible appointment of Mr. Puhan as our Ambassador to Hungary, Mr. Hemenway offered to make out a sworn statement detailing his charges. This he did.

EX-100 REC-30 94-65483 12

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

On April 2, 1969 a second agent by the name of [redacted] came to see Mr. Hemenway regarding Alfred Puhan. Agent [redacted] interviewed Mr. Hemenway on April 2 and 3 concerning his sworn statement. Mr. Hemenway attached to his affadavit a list of six individuals who would be able to testify to the substance of his allegations against Mr. Puhan. The names of these individuals appear on attachment A of this letter. Subsequent to [redacted] second visit of April 3 Mr. Hemenway called in ~~the names of four~~

b7C

RECORDED
16 NOV 10 1971

ENCLOSURE

memo Martin to Cleveland
11-1-71 RBL:ahh
ltr to Cong. Schmitz
11-2-71 RBL:ahh

XEROX
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Spec. [illegible]

additional individuals who would be able to supply relevant information to Agent Norton. The names of these individuals appear on attachment B.

On April 4, the day after Agent [redacted] second visit, the nomination of Mr. Puhan to be Ambassador to Hungry was announced by the White House and forwarded to the Senate for confirmation. On May 1, 1969 Mr. Puhan was confirmed by the Senate as Ambassador to Hungary.

b7C

During the month of June 1969, Mr. Hemenway contacted the six individuals whose names had been given to Agent [redacted] in conjunction with his sworn statement, to ascertain whether they had been contacted by the Bureau. When asked whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation had ever contacted them on the matter of Alfred Puhan all six of these individuals replied in the negative. The four additional names given to Agent Norton over the phone were never contacted by Mr. Hemenway to ascertain whether or not they had been interviewed by the Bureau regarding the charges he had made.

The above, in brief, is the situation as related by Mr. Hemenway, which came up during a session of the House Committee on Internal Security in hearings regarding the Federal Civilian Employee Loyalty Security Program held June 10, 1971 in executive session. Witnesses appearing for the Department of State were Mr. Edward Lyerly, Deputy Legal Adviser for Administration, and Mr. G. Marvin Gentile, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security. Neither of these individuals was able to satisfactorily clarify the matter which concerns me in this case.

What I am attempting to determine is why the individuals cited by Mr. Hemenway as being able to support his rather serious allegations were never contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, if such is the case. Was this failure to contact reputable individuals who could testify to the substance of serious allegations which might well have had a decisive bearing on the granting of Mr. Puhan's clearance the result of an omission in this particular case, standard policy as concerns situations of this type, for some other reason?

While relatively new in the field of internal security, and as one who has the greatest admiration and respect for the efficiency and thoroughness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I think this is a matter of some concern.

I am aware that there are cases where individuals are appointed and installed prior to a normal Federal Bureau of Investigation clearance

being completed, and in some cases such as that of [redacted] b7C
prior to the clearance even being requested.

It is my hope that you will be able to shed some light on what appears to me to be an unusual procedure in the case of the clearance granted to Ambassador Puhan.

Very best regards.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Schmitz
Member of Congress

JGS:Stc
Enclosures

Attachment A:

The names of the six following individuals were given to Agent [redacted] by Mr. John D. Hemenway as being able to testify to the substance of the sworn allegations made by Mr. Hemenway against Mr. Alfred Puhan. All six were later contacted by Mr. Hemenway and stated that they had not been contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the subject of Alfred Puhan.

b7C

Professional positions indicated were those held at the time the names were submitted in April 1969.

(1). [redacted] -- [redacted] United States Air Force Reserve.

(2). [redacted] -- [redacted] Department of State.

(3). [redacted] -- Civil Servant, [redacted] Department of State.

b7C

(4). [redacted] -- Office of the Legal Advisor, European Area, Department of State.

(5). Mr. Warren Blumberg -- Bureau of European Affairs, NATO Affairs, Department of State. (Now deceased)

(6). [redacted] -- Office of German Affairs, [redacted] Department of State.

94-65483 12

ENCLOSURE

Attachment B:

The names of the four following individuals were given over the phone to Agent Norton subsequent to Agent [redacted] last visit with Mr. Hemenway on April 3, 1969. As with the six individuals listed on attachment A, Mr. Hemenway submitted this list thinking that they would be able to testify to the substance of the charges made by himself against Alfred Puhan. b7C

Professional positions indicated were those held at the time the names were submitted in April 1969. All four men were connected with the Department of State.

(1). [redacted] b7C

(2).

(3).

(4).

94_65-48318

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET 01/04/1973

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 19
Page 6 ~ b7C, b7C, Third Party, Third Party
Page 7 ~ b7C, b7C, Third Party, Third Party
Page 15 ~ b7C, b7C, Third Party, Third Party
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Page 19 ~ b7C, b7C, Third Party, Third Party
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - United States Attorney, Los Angeles

b7C

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: BALTIMORE
Date: January 26, 1973

Field Office File #: 56-153 Bureau File #:

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JOHN SCHMITZ,
b7C [redacted] - VICTIMS

Character: ELECTION LAWS; ANTI-RACKETEERING - INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE ORGANIZED CRIME IN ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Synopsis: Former U.S. Congressman JOHN SCHMITZ interviewed and alleged violation of Election Laws occurred during primary contest for the Republican nomination to Congress from the 39th District of California. A political circular entitled, "Republican Truth Squad Report No. 43C" was published and distributed in areas of 39th District. This circular did not identify the party responsible for the publication or distribution of it and thus, he believed, this constituted a violation of T. 18, USC, Section 612. SCHMITZ claimed the mode of distribution of the circular made it appear that he was responsible for its publication and distribution. SCHMITZ's belief was that circular was distributed by [redacted] in an effort to discredit him (SCHMITZ) and the [redacted] SCHMITZ furnished additional information alleging [redacted] was financed through secret administration funds and Organized Crime. SCHMITZ alleged Organized Crime taking over local government in Orange County, California, and furnished names of individuals he believed were connected with Organized Crime. [redacted] (phonetic) identified by SCHMITZ as local men tied to Organized Crime in Orange County, California.

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b7C

b7C

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This report contains the results of a limited investigation.

FD-302 (REV. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/26/73

Mr. JOHN SCHMITZ, former United States Congressman from the 39th District of California, was interviewed at his home located at 7400 Barra Drive, Bethesda, Maryland. He furnished the following information:

In June, 1972, he was involved in a primary contest for the Republican nomination to Congress from the 39th District of California. He was the incumbent Congressman from that District. Three other persons sought the nomination, but only two, EARL H. CARRAWAY and ANDREW HINSHAW, actively campaigned for the nomination. HINSHAW won the nomination. Mr. SCHMITZ advised he requested a recount because of the closeness of the election, but the recount just reaffirmed HINSHAW's victory.

However, he believed a circular distributed in certain areas of the 39th District of California aided HINSHAW's victory. This circular entitled, "Republican Truth Squad Report Number 43C" dealt with [redacted] A copy of the circular follows: b7C

2

Interviewed on 1/22/73 at Bethesda, Maryland File # BA 56-153

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] /dlk b7C Date dictated 1/23/73

Mr. SCHMITZ pointed out that the preceeding circular did not identify the party responsible for the publication or distribution of the circular. Since the circular was published and distributed anonymously, he believed, the party responsible for it had violated the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 612. The circular was mailed from the Tustin, California post office. Tustin is a small city in Orange County, California. In his eight years in public office he was always identified with Tustin. SCHMITZ was the only candidate with a campaign office in Tustin. Mr. SCHMITZ's
b7C belief was that the circular was distributed by [redacted] or [redacted] The mailing of the circular from Tustin was to make it appear that he was responsible for its distribution. The circular was only distributed to areas of the District where [redacted] was strong. When the circular originally appeared he filed a complaint with the Tustin Police Department and the matter was referred to the local District Attorney for investigation. The investigation was handled by a woman attorney in the District
b7C Attorney's Office of Orange County, California. He believed that comparisons of other campaign material published [redacted] with the circular did not prove conclusively that they were prepared with the same typewriter.

Mr. SCHMITZ described himself as a maverick Republican. He was quite sure that the Administration wanted him defeated in the primary election. However, since his defeat in the primary election he has come to believe that
b7C both the Administration and Organized Crime financed [redacted] As far as the financial reports submitted [redacted] he believed, much more was spent than was reported. [redacted] had people constantly answering telephones as part of his campaign and SDHMITZ never saw any report concerning the cost of this procedure.

SCHMITZ believed money from the Administration was
b7C filtered into [redacted] through the activities of [redacted] a political friend of President NIXON's who was very active and influential in California. A large contribution from the Hitt and Cleary Public Relations Association in Orange County was probably Administration money. This money probably came from the private funds in the safe of [redacted].

b7C

After the election [redacted] Orange County, California. This caused SCHMITZ to wonder [redacted] To understand the whole situation in Orange County, California, one must understand that Orange County is undergoing great and rapid development. The county is changing from its agricultural background to a county with great industrial potential. The "Irvine Ranch" is the greatest piece of valuable realty and this ranch probably encompasses one quarter of the county. The people, who controlled the development of the land, could make millions. A Board of Supervisors composed of five men runs the county government. Therefore, control of the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, California, would be a position enabling one to acquire great wealth and power. In the last few years there has been three upset elections involving the Five-Man Board of Directors. The victors all had the same political machine behind them and their campaigns were all run the same way. The campaigns were mail campaigns utilizing a seven-piece mailer. The supervisors are nonpartisan and therefore it seemed strange that the victorious supervisors all utilized the same type campaign. SCHMITZ also noted that [redacted]

b7C

The fact that [redacted] really started him thinking. He began to realize that Organized Crime was really behind the political power taking over control of Orange County, California. The power behind [redacted] California. The Civic Center is the political headquarters for governmental activities in Orange County, California. It seemed strange to him that [redacted] activities were very political [redacted] SCHMITZ believed [redacted] was the main force behind [redacted] which had contributed lots of money to the campaigns of the victorious members of the Board of Supervisors in Orange County. SCHMITZ noted that [redacted] was of Italian extraction which might also indicate Organized Crime. SCHMITZ described [redacted] old. [redacted] described as a very unemotional person.

6

Mr. SCHMITZ advised [redacted] had two close associates that really appeared to be of the criminal type. He identified them as [redacted] and [redacted] (phonetic). [redacted] California and was supposedly involved in a scandal there. [redacted] has been [redacted] in Orange County and gives the appearance of a real criminal. [redacted] who is a close friend of SCHMITZ, told him that [redacted] once [redacted] Orange County. [redacted] asked this [redacted] would identify her friend to the FBI. [redacted]

The [redacted] were strong supporters of SCHMITZ and she claims to possess psychic powers. She claimed the election was stolen from him by use of substitute ballots and even claimed she knew where the stolen ballots were located. He made an appointment for her to speak to the FBI in Los Angeles and report her psychic belief about the election.

b7C

When SCHMITZ noticed [redacted] he began to believe that Organized Crime [redacted] and associates) was the real force behind [redacted] of Orange County. [redacted] being an unscrupulous pragmatic person, would easily tie his future to Organized Crime. [redacted] who with his Italian name was obviously tied to [redacted] and Organized Crime. [redacted] was earlier mentioned as [redacted] SCHMITZ could not say if [redacted]

SCHMITZ identified two close friends, who were very rich and strong backers of him in the past as possible sources to back up his belief that Organized Crime was taking over Orange County, California. These friends could be classified as political playboys. The first was [redacted] who lived in [redacted] California and could be reached through telephone number [redacted] could be described as eccentric in a patriotic sort of way. [redacted] is convinced Organized Crime is taking over Orange County, California. He has long files on all important persons and activities in Orange County, California.

b7C

The second person was [redacted] He is very rich and resides in [redacted] California with an office on [redacted] telephone [redacted] When SCHMITZ mentioned to [redacted] that he was going to the FBI with his information on Organized Crime, [redacted] advised him not to notify the FBI because he believed [redacted] was really in with Organized Crime and such a disclosure could be very dangerous.

Mr. SCHMITZ advised that he was moving back to Orange County and should be in his home there by January 29, 1973. His residence would be at 3505 Seashore Drive, Newport Beach, California. SCHMITZ has an office at 4630 Cangous Drive, Suite 106, Newport Beach, California, telephone 714-979-4352. His office secretary should be able to contact him at all times.

OPCA-16 (8-11-98)

U.S. Department of Justice

appeal affidavit

Federal Bureau of Investigation
935 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

AUG 03 1999

Mr. Ernie Lazar
Post Office Box 423434
San Francisco, CA 94142

Subject of Request: Medford Evans

FOIPA No. 429567 /190- HQ-30716

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (Freedom of Information Act) and/or Section 552a (Privacy Act). In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below:

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3) ______	☒ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
______	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
______	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
______	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

(See Form OPCA-16a, enclosed, for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 40 pages(s) were reviewed and 40 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

☐ originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☐ contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT MEDFORD EVANS

FILE NO. 62-105223

11:10 AM

January 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. ROSEN
MR. NEASE

Honorable Lewis L. Strauss, Secretary of Commerce, called to advise that Honorable Herbert Hoover is planning to change the guard at the Hoover War Memorial Library at Stanford University and he had asked [redacted] of "National Review", for a recommendation and had been given the name of Medford Evans, a professor of Northeast Louisiana State College at Monroe, Louisiana. Strauss stated that Evans over the years has been a defender of Strauss whenever the Oppenheimer issue arose and has written several articles for "Human Events" and "National Review." It appears that Mr. Hoover mentioned Evans to Strauss and asked for his opinion and Strauss stated he had not seen Evans for a long time but he thought Evans was all right. Mr. Strauss stated he then got in touch with Evans and had him come to New York and meet Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hoover evidently was favorably impressed and intended to recommend Evans. According to Mr. Strauss, Evans told him that after making a speech in Boston some months ago in which he stated the plain facts regarding Oppenheimer it got back to the campus and Evans was informed that his tenure there was over and at the end of the term in June he should look for another job. Mr. Strauss stated that Evans had asked for the reason for this action but was not advised. Mr. Strauss stated that Mr. Hoover would not want to settle for a man with some blemish and he wanted to learn the reason for this action. Mr. Strauss thought this could be viewed as an investigation of a consultant for him and he would appreciate one of our Agents calling on [redacted] and finding out why Evans' term at the University had come to an end. I told him I would have our New Orleans Office handle this immediately. EX-133

REC- 66

Very truly yours,

MCT - 5

/s/ J.E.H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

62-

18 JAN 6 1959

b7C

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:40 PM
DATE 1-5-59

cc-[redacted]

JEH:EH (7)

67 JAN 8 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7C

Director, FBI 4/21/60

SAC, New Orleans (105-0-799)

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
IS - C

b7C

By letter of 4/18/60, [redacted] former [redacted] who is presently [redacted] and was [redacted] forwarded to this office a multigraphed letter from MEDFORD EVANS, 207 Pine Street, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

b7C

The letter invited [redacted] to attend a meeting of The John Birch Society to be held at the Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi, 4/26/60, "to hear an analysis of the current program of the Communist Party, and a plan to save the South and the whole country from the social wreckage which that program will bring if not checked."

Background information concerning Dr. MEDFORD EVANS was furnished in my letter of 2/9/60 bearing the same caption as above. Additional data was furnished in my teletype to the Bureau, 1/7/59, entitled, "MEDFORD EVANS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING."

The Bureau will be advised of any further developments.

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans
PRA:jam
(3)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-104401-84

162-105223-
NOT RECORDED
169 APR 25 1960

59 APR 28 1960

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. M[illegible]	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. [illegible]ch	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W. C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

SAYS SOCIETY HEAD

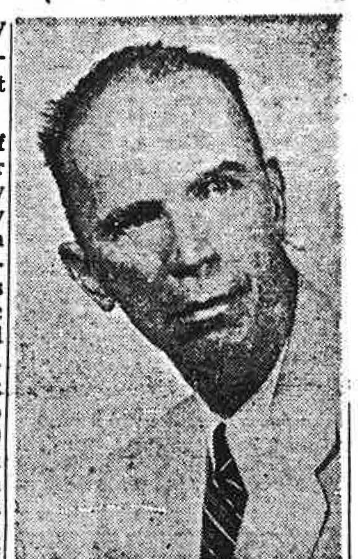
Anti-Communist Efforts Caused Educator's Firing

One of the projects proposed by the head of the John Birch Society is a "Committee to Protest the Firing of Medford Evans."

Evans was academic dean of McMurry College in 1953-54 after leaving his job as Chief of Security Training for the Atomic Energy Commission in order to write a book, "The Struggle for the A-Bomb." The book disclosed thefts of separate parts of the the atomic project from various plants and transfer of those parts to Russia.

Birch Society founder Robert Welch said Evans was slated to be fired (not rehired) in June 1959 by Northwestern State College in Louisian "for no other reason than his uncompromising stand against communism. This can be shown conclusively to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, even a college professor...In fact, as of now the Leftists behind this deal seem to want it known that Dr. Evans is losing his job because of his anti-communism — again as a warning and threat to others like him."

"Now the Communists and their allies and dupes," Welch said in his Blue Book, "are always shouting about academic freedom. They have arranged several nationally publicized tantrums in educational circles when college professors with Communist records have been dismissed. But they have been quietly causing professors who oppose the Com-



DR. MEDFORD EVANS
. . . former McMurry dean

"The Abilene Reporter News"
Abilene, Texas
March 19, 1961
Ed Wishcamper, Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

NOT RECORDED
117 MAR 31 1961

50 MAR 31 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ___
Belmont ___
Mohr ___
Callahan ___
Conrad ___
DeLoach ___
Evans ___
Malone ___
Rosen ___
Sullivan ___
Tavel ___
Trotter ___
Tele. Room ___
Ingram ___
Gandy ___

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 1-31-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [redacted]
DR. MEDFORD EVANS
JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

b7C [redacted]

On January 30, 1961, [redacted], and [redacted] visited the Bureau and spoke to Special Agent [redacted] of the Crime Research Section. b7C

[redacted] b7C Dr. Medford Evans who, she advised, was most violent of all in his right-wing philosophy. Evans is a former professor of English and she believed taught at a college in Louisiana. b7C [redacted] advised she became disturbed with the constant telephoning and visiting that was done during [redacted] and said that she did not trust Dr. Evans. [redacted] Dr. Evans observed on one occasion that the trouble with the anticommunist was that they used attractive women in their work and that "we communists" rely on the dull uninteresting type of woman. This observation, she felt, indicated that Evans is in fact a communist who has infiltrated this group. She said that they were obviously members of the John Birch Society and that the purpose of all of these visits and discussions seemed to be whether or not [redacted] should appear before the Senate committee, which is inquiring into the restrictions placed upon speeches made by military personnel by the Department of Defense. Typical of their remarks was a comment she heard that Nelson Rockefeller and President Kennedy are organizing their resources to take over the financial interests in the Congo. b7C

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Sullivan
JWOB:cmk
(5)

XEROX FEB 8 1962
62-105223
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 8 1962
23 FEB 7 1962
CRIME RESEARCH
71 FEB 13 1962

Jones to DeLoach
Re: [redacted]
DR. MEDFORD EVANS
JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

b7c

[redacted]

Both of these ladies felt that this kind of extremism is intolerable and that the FBI should know about their activities and line of thought. They were informed, of course, that the Bureau was unable to offer any observations or comments in this regard and that as an investigative agency of the Federal Government we could make no evaluation. They were both thanked for their interest.

b7c

[redacted] is the [redacted]. Dr. Medford Evans was the subject of an inquiry from Lewis L. Strauss, Secretary of Commerce, when Evans was being considered, in January 1959, by former President Herbert Hoover for employment at the Hoover War Memorial at Stanford University. Evans was investigated in 1947 as an Atomic Energy Act applicant when it was alleged that he drank considerably and was unreliable and irresponsible. In May 1959 Evans furnished the Bureau with an affadavit, concerning his dismissal from Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana, allegedly because of his strong stand opposing Dr. Oppenheimer and defending Mr. Strauss when he was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. In a newspaper article in "The Abilene Reporter News," Abilene, Texas, Evans was described as "coordinator for the John Birch Society and former university professor," who would speak in Chicago in April, 1961, on the subject, "The Movement to Impeach Earl Warren Can Be Successful.

We have had cordial relations with [redacted] however, in February, 1957, he remarked to the press during a civil rights controversy in Hinds County, Mississippi, that "outside" FBI Agents had been brought in to conduct the investigation which had been harassing local law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties. [redacted] was visited by [redacted] and was most apologetic when the facts were explained to him. The Director commented, "I want no part of him. He is just a rabble rouser. H."

b7c

b7c

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

b7c

For information only.

[redacted]

FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS

FILE NO. 116-16338

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 38-R001

PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS – All sections must be completed – Write none when applicable – Type or print all answers. If space not adequate for complete answers, attach a supplemental sheet to this form.

1. NAME (Last, First, Middle)
EVANS, MEDFORD BRYAN

2. OTHER NAMES (Include maiden name, if married woman)

3. NORMAL HOME ADDRESS OR PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE FOR PAST 15 YEARS
Chattanooga, Tennessee

4. ALL OTHER PERMANENT ADDRESSES FOR PAST 15 YEARS. (Apt. or R.F.D. No., Street, City, State, and dates there)
24 Tuttle Place, East Haven, Conn., 1931-6/32
80 Howe St., New Haven, Conn., 6/32-9/32
71 Cottage St., New Haven, Conn., 9/32-6/33
3024 Wheeling St., El Paso, Tex., 6/33-9/33
709 W. Santa Gertrudis, Kingsville, Tex., 9/33-9/34
306 Laurel Lane, Lookout Mt., Tenn. 10/34-11/36
204 West Brow Road, Lookout Mt., Tenn. 11/36-9/39
402 S. Kelley St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 9/39-2/43
2204 Chamberlain Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn. 2/43-6/44
123 S. Walker Lane, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 6/44-5/45
506 Delaware Ave., Oak Ridge, Tenn. 5/45-present

5. DESCRIPTION (Check which) [X] MALE [ ] FEMALE

RACE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES	COLOR HAIR
White	6'1"	155	Blue	Brown

6. (Check which) [ ] SINGLE [ ] DIVORCED [X] MARRIED [ ] WIDOW(ER)

7. BIRTH DATE

DAY	MONTH	YEAR
21	Aug.	1907

8. BIRTHPLACE (City, County, State or Country)
Lufkin, Angelina, Texas

9. CITIZENSHIP U.S.
IF NATURALIZED: DATE
Does not apply
CERTIFICATE NUMBER
PLACE
IF ALIEN: PORT OF ENTRY
Does not apply
DATE
ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER

10. DRAFT CLASSIFICATION
Does not apply
BOARD NO. AND ADDRESS

Form 798 CSC

11. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:
415-34-3355

12. MILITARY SERVICE None

SERIAL NUMBER	BRANCH	FROM	TO (Yr.)

LEGAL RESIDENCE WHEN DISCHARGED
Does not apply

RE INVESTIGATION

7/1/47 MED file returned

SE 19 RECORDED

116-16338-
F B I
40 JUN 16 1947

STATISTICS RECORDED

13. EDUCATION (All schools above elementary)

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADDRESS	FROM	TO (Yr.)	
Central High School	Muskogee, Oklahoma	1919	1921	
Central High School	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1921	1922	
High School	Shawnee, Oklahoma	1922	1923	Diploma
Oklahoma Baptist U.	Shawnee, Oklahoma	1923	1924	
U. of Chattanooga	Chattanooga, Tennessee	1924	1927	A.B.
Yale University	New Haven, Connecticut	1927	1928	and 1930-33, Ph.D.

14. EMPLOYMENT (List all employment and dates)

DATE	TYPE OF WORK	NAME OF EMPLOYER (COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION)	ADDRESS (where employed)
9/28-6/30	Teaching	University of Mississippi	University, Mississippi
9/33-9/34	Teaching	Texas College of Arts & Industries	Kingsville, Texas

7 JUL 1 1947 El Paso, Houston, Dallas, New Haven, Okla City, Memphis EZP 7-1-47

14. EMPLOYMENT (Cont'd.)

DATE	TYPE OF WORK	NAME OF EMPLOYER (COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION)	ADDRESS (where employed)
9/34 9/42	Teaching and Administration	University of Chattanooga	Chattanooga, Tennessee
9/42 6/43	Teaching and Editorial	University of the South	Sewanee, Tennessee
6/43 1/44	Radio programs planning and announcing	WDOD Broadcasting Corporation	Chattanooga, Tennessee
2/44 11/45	Training and Personnel	Tennessee Eastman Corporation	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
12/45 12/46	Administrative Staff	War-Engineer Dept., U.S. Govt.	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
1/47 pres.	Administrative Staff	Atomic Energy Commission, U.S. Govt.	Oak Ridge, Tennessee

RECEIVED F.B.I. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE ... 2 17 PM '47

RECEIVED-STAT. SEC. F.B.I. DEPT OF JUSTICE JUN 9 12 29 PM '47

15. FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED (Since 1930) (Exclusive of military service)

COUNTRY	DATE LEFT U.S.A.	DATE RET'D U.S.A.	PURPOSE
Canada	Aug., 1930	Aug., 1930	Pleasure tour.
Mexico	1933-34	1933-34	Several trips across the border to Juarez, Nuevo Laredo, Matamoros, and Reynosa - each trip being a brief pleasure excursion of less than one day.

16. ALL ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

NAME, ADDRESS, TYPE *(Inclusive dates and any office held)*

Phi Beta Gamma (later Alpha Lambda Tau), Sigma Tau Delta, Blue Key, French Club,— all undergraduate societies at the University of Chattanooga, 1924-1927.

Alpha, University of Chattanooga honorary scholastic, 1927-present.

Lions' Club, Kingsville, Texas, 1933-34
Border Poets, Kingsville, Texas, 1933-34

Modern Language Association (central office address not available to me, but this is a nation-wide professional association of professors and scholars)

Tennessee Philological Association (similar to above, but state-wide in scope)

E.Q.B. Club, Faculty Club, Sewanee, Tenn.

Sopherim Literary Society, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

Jefferson Junior High School Parent-Teacher Group, Oak Ridge, Tenn., Pres. 1946-47

Have belonged to various Methodist churches throughout the South since 1914. Present membership is with First Methodist Church, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

17. RELATIVES *(parents, spouse, children, brothers and sisters, living or dead)*

RELATION	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PRESENT CITIZENSHIP
Father	Lysander Lee Evans	4461 Trowbridge, El Paso, Tex.	U.S.	U.S.
Mother	Nixie Bird Hedford Evans	4461 Trowbridge, El Paso, Tex	U.S.	U.S.
Wife	Alice Josephine Stanton Evans	906 Delaware Ave., Oak Ridge, Tenn.	U.S.	U.S.
Son	Hedford Stanton Evans	" "	U.S.	U.S.
Daughter	Dorothy Catherine Evans	" "	U.S.	U.S.
Brother	Robert Lysander Evans	Univ. of Denver, Col., Theological Seminary	U.S.	U.S.
Brother	Ward Evans, 1st Lt., AUS, MC	Mannheim, Germany	U.S.	U.S.
Sister	Ora Lee Evans (b.1908-deceased 1909)		U.S.	
Brother	Jack Evans (b.1915-deceased 1915)		U.S.	

18. REFERENCES *(Name three persons, not relatives or employers, who are well acquainted with you)*

NAME	ADDRESS	YEARS KNOWN
Lupton Patten	Riverview, Chattanooga, Tennessee	20
Dr.Alexander Guerry	University of the South,Sewanee,Tenn.	13
S.F. Bretske	University of Chattanooga,Chattanooga, Tenn.	[illegible]

FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 10 4 ?? PM '47

19. ARRESTS *(Include all arrests and fines other than minor traffic violations)*

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CHARGE	DATE	PLACE WHERE ARRESTED	DISPOSITION
Misdemeanor (exact nature not made clear to me)	May 28,1944	Anderson County,Tenn.	Fined, $15.00

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ABOVE IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WILL INVESTIGATE THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, AND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT IS SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR REJECTION OF THE APPLICATION OR DISMISSAL AFTER APPOINTMENT.

5-28-47
DATE

USUAL SIGNATURE OR MARK OF EMPLOYEE *(Sign Original Only)*

TO BE FILLED OUT BY AGENCY OR FIRM EMPLOYING

AGENCY OR FIRM TO EMPLOY APPLICANT: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

ADDRESS: Oak Ridge, Tennessee

BRIEF JOB DESCRIPTION *(Job Title, Duties and Location - Description should not reveal classified information)*

Administrative Analyst, CAF-11, Asst. Chief, Organization and Methods Branch, Organization and Budget Division. Conducts and/or supervises management surveys and special administrative studies.

Q

LOIS E. HAUBER
Acting Placement Officer

WILL APPLICANT HAVE ACCESS TO RESTRICTED DATA?

☒ YES ☐ NO

(Check the one block applicable)

☐ FINGERPRINT CARD ATTACHED

☒ T - 1 ATTACHED (RESULTS OF FBI FINGERPRINT FILE CHECK)

☐ FBI IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

DO NOT COMPLETE SPACE BELOW

REFERRED TO F.B.I.

RECEIVED FROM F.B.I.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 116-1868

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	7-15-47	7-9-47	[redacted] MRS

b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS - 1	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT EMPLOYEE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Employee employed as English Instructor, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, from 1928-1930. Work record satisfactory and considered capable, industrious, person of good morals, character and reputation, and a loyal American Citizen. Employee has no Police or Credit Record, Oxford, Mississippi

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 116-16338.

Bureau letter to Knoxville dated July 1, 1947.

b7C

DETAILS:

EMPLOYMENT

[redacted] University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, advised that employee was an English Instructor at the University from 1928-1930. His work record was satisfactory and he quit work of his own accord. Employee was considered capable, industrious, likeable, and a person of good morals, character and reputation, and a loyal American Citizen with no radical tendencies. While at the University his associates were numbered among the best on the campus.

CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

b7C

[redacted] The Bank of Oxford, Mississippi, advised that employee has no Criminal or Credit Record at Oxford, Mississippi.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. S. Hostetter SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

116-16338-?

RECORDED

64 29

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

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COPY IN FILE

(5)- Bureau (AMSD) 2 cc a.c. 7/25/47 WTB

2 - Memphis

737 JUL 28 1947

WTB

JUL 29 1947

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

NH FILE NO. 116-508 mmm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	7-22-47	7-18-47	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS - 1	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records of Yale University, New Haven, Conn. show EVANS received his Ph. D. degree in 1933. Academic and personal record as shown by Yale files very good. Not remembered by professors presently at Yale. No credit or criminal record in New Haven. Indices New Haven office negative.

- RUC -

b7C

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE #116-16338.
Bureau letter to Knoxville Division dated July 1, 1947

DETAILS: [redacted] Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, checked the records of the Yale Graduate School and ascertained that Mr. MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS entered the Graduate School, in the Department of English, in September, 1927. After one year's graduate study he taught at the University of Mississippi, returning in 1930 for further graduate study. He was awarded his doctorate at Yale in 1933. According to the Yale alumni files he then taught at the Texas College of Arts and Industries until 1936, when he became an assistant professor of English at the University of Chattanooga in Tennessee. This employment, according to the Yale files, continued until 1944, when he became associated with the Oak Ridge Project.

Background information at Yale concerning Mr. EVANS indicates that he was born on August 21, 1907. His father's

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. J. Gleason jcm SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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116-16338- RECORDED

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name was LYSANDER LEE EVANS, born in Missouri; and his mother was given as MINNIE BIRD EVANS, born in Texas.

Mr. EVANS, while at Yale, resided for short periods of time at 59 Division Street, 24 Tuttle Street, and 80 Howe Street. His permanent residence, however, was listed as 1001 Chapparal Street, Corpus Christi, Texas. Inquiry was made at the above three addresses in New Haven for information concerning Mr. EVANS with negative results. Inquiry was also made at the Yale Graduate School in the English Department by reporting agent but no individual was located in this school who remembered Mr. EVANS.

The records of the New Haven Police Department and the New Haven Credit Bureau, as well as the indices of the New Haven office were all checked with negative results.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU EP FILE NO. 116-1576 JMW

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	7/29/47	7/10,26/47	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS - 1	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation El Paso, Texas, fails to reflect any record of the employee or any person who knows employee personally. Employee's father is District Superintendent Methodist Churches, El Paso, and enjoys excellent reputation. No credit or criminal record for employee El Paso, Texas. Parents' credit record El Paso very satisfactory. No criminal record El Paso for employee or parents.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 116-16338.
Bureau letter to Knoxville dated July 1, 1947.

DETAILS: NEIGHBORHOOD

b7C

At El Paso, Texas

[redacted] advised that she was well acquainted with the employee's parents but had never met the employee personally. She did not know that he had ever been in El Paso. She advised that the address 3024 Wheeling is owned by the Methodist Churches in El Paso and is a Methodist Parsonage. She stated the employee's parents, Dr. and Mrs. EVANS, enjoyed excellent reputations in the neighborhood when they resided there up until approximately three years ago when they moved to another section of town. There has never been any reason to doubt the loyalty of the parents.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. C. Suran	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		116-16338	RECORDED EX-42
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[redacted] advised that there were no other persons living in the neighborhood who lived there in 1933, during which year the employee listed his residence in El Paso at 3024 Wheeling for three months, but advised that [redacted] who resides in the [redacted] lived at [redacted] in 1933.

[redacted] advised that she had resided at [redacted] in 1933 and was well acquainted with the employee's parents, although she had never met the employee. The parents enjoyed an excellent reputation in the neighborhood during [redacted] association with them and she knew of no derogatory information whatsoever concerning their character, loyalty or associates. Although she did not know the employee she was certain he had been of excellent character in view of the fine character of his parents.

b7c

CREDIT RECORD

b7c

At El Paso, Texas

[redacted] Credit Bureau of El Paso, Mills Building, advised she could locate no record of the employee but that his parents, L. L. and Mrs. EVANS, enjoyed a very satisfactory credit rating in El Paso. The records of the Credit Bureau reflected the parents had resided at 4601 Trowbridge, since 1943 and that the employee's father was District Superintendent of the Methodist Churches in El Paso.

CRIMINAL RECORD

At El Paso, Texas

The names of the employee and his parents were checked against the records of the El Paso Police Department and Sheriff's Office with negative results.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU FILE NO. 116-573

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
HOUSTON	7/30/47	7/9/47	[redacted] b7C nk

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS - 1	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: - R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 116-16338
Bureau letter to Knoxville 7/1/47

b7C

DETAILS: AT KINGSVILLE, TEXAS:

At Texas A & I COLLEGE, [redacted] stated that he recalled that Employee was employed as a full-time professor of English and History at the College during the terms 1933 and 1934. He stated that Employee was very highly regarded at the College because of his ability and pleasing personality. He stated that Dr. EVANS was so highly regarded that he was nominated to the position of President of the College but that he was not elected, through no fault of his own. [redacted] advised that Employee's reputation for honesty and integrity were of the highest order and that he was a conscientious workman at anything he undertook. He stated he would personally not hesitate to recommend Employee very highly as to character and loyalty.

b7C

[redacted] stated furthermore, that during Dr. EVANS' stay in Kingsville [redacted] at 709 Santa Gertrudis Avenue. He stated this was the only place of residence occupied by Dr. EVANS and his wife during the entire duration of his stay in Kingsville which was slightly over two years. [redacted] said that both Dr. and Mrs. EVANS were the finest type of people and were very good neighbors and friends. He stated they were quiet and he knew of no derogatory information of any kind relative to either Dr. EVANS or his wife. He said he believed Dr. EVANS came to Kingsville from El Paso, Texas, where EVANS' father was a minister. He said Dr. EVANS left A&I College voluntarily to take a professorship at a University in Tennessee.

b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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116-16338-10 RECORDED

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7/30/47

b7C

[redacted] stated that she recalled Dr. EVANS lived in one [redacted] apartments during the entire period of his stay in Kingsville while he was professor at the College. She stated that she had never met a finer man as to character, intelligence and loyalty. She stated she took a great interest in matters pertaining to the College inasmuch as [redacted] She stated that, therefore, she was in a position to know that Employee was very highly regarded at the College because of his ability and scholarly approach to problems of teaching. She said that during the two year stay in Kingsville, both Dr. and Mrs. EVANS were very desirable people. [redacted] b7C [redacted] she did not believe it possible that anyone could say any derogatory thing concerning them. She advised they occupied [redacted] apartment from the fall of 1933 to the fall of 1934 when they left to live in Tennessee.

A check was made of the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, the Kleberg County Sheriff's Office, and the Kingsville Police Department with negative results.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU — FILE NO. 116-3238

b7C

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	7-29-47	7-2,14,15,17, 22,24,25,26-47	[redacted] HNW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS --1	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT --EMPLOYEE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE: Bureau File #116-16338
Bureau letter to Knoxville dated July 1, 1947

DETAILS: The files of the Knoxville Office, the Bureau and the Identification Division, FBI were searched and reflected no criminal record for the employee.

The files of the Oak Ridge Police Department, Knoxville Police Department and Knox County Sheriff 's Office reflect no criminal record for the employee.

The files of the Retail Credit Association, Knoxville, reveals a report from the Chattanooga, Tennessee Retail Credit Association dated November 7, 1944, which indicates that the employee was slow paying two of his accounts but otherwise had a good credit record.

AT OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE:

The Military Intelligence security files reflect that a report of the Chief of the Personnel Security Branch dated January 4, 1946 includes the following excerpt: "Contacts made with acquaintances and former employers of the subject have revealed no reason to question his honesty, trustworthiness or loyalty. However, it was indicated that certain of the informants have questioned the subject 's dependability. [redacted] subject, one because of his irresponsibility in meeting his classes and the other employer because the subject was not qualified for

b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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116-16338-7

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the type of work he was attempting to perform for them. Other than the foregoing, the investigation was entirely satisfactory." This is set forth as a precautionary measure.

The Civilian Personnel files of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that the employee was appointed Administrative Assistant in the Organization and Procedures Division, U. S. Engineer District, December 3, 1945, in which capacity he is still working.

[redacted] b7c

Atomic Energy Commission, [redacted] advised that he has known him for eighteen years and has nothing but the highest respect and praise for the character and loyalty of employee. [redacted] further stated that he would unhesitatingly recommend EVANS to replace [redacted] in the event of [redacted] transfer.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] b7c on July 14, 1947:

The records of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation reflect that MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS, whose address was listed as 2204 Chamberlain Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee, was employed as a Department Personnel Supervisor from January 20, 1944 to November 30, 1945, at which time he was terminated because of a reduction in force. He was rated as being an exceptionally satisfactory employee.

[redacted] b7c

advised that he has known the employee about three and one-half years and he considers him an intelligent man of good character, unquestioned loyalty and good associations. He stated that he thought the employee to be discreet in his conversations and he would recommend him for a position of trust.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] b7c on July 2 and 15, 1947:

The records of Davenport Hall reflect that EVANS was a resident at the dormitory from February 4, 1944 until June 7, 1944. There was nothing derogatory in his record and no one presently at Davenport Hall could recall the employee due to the lapse of time since his departure.

The records of the Oak Ridge Housing Company reflect that EVANS resided at 127 S. Walker Lane from May 27, 1944 until May 18, 1945. No neighbors in this area could be located who had lived there prior to the time the employee left.

At EVANS' present address, the following were interviewed, both of

whom advised that they considered the employee to be a man of excellent character and unquestioned loyalty and associations:

[redacted] b7c

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on July 14, 17, 1947:

AT CLINTON, TENNESSEE:

Mr. J. S. HOLT, Justice of the Peace, checked his records and advised they reflect M. B. EVANS was arrested May 28, 1944 on the charge of public drunkenness and was fined $5 and costs, amounting to $10, the $15 having been paid May 29, 1944.

The records of the Anderson County Circuit Court Clerk were searched and no record could be found of EVANS.

[redacted] advised he has no knowledge of EVANS. b7c

AT LAFOLLETTE, TENNESSEE: b7c

[redacted] advised EVANS is unknown to him.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on July 24, 25, 1947:

AT SEWANEE, TENNESSEE: b7c

[redacted] University of the South, advised that the employee taught at that University from September 1942 to June 1943, at which time he resigned.

[redacted] University of the South, advised that he has known the employee for a number of years and that at one time the employee was [redacted] at the University of Chattanooga and later at the University of the South. [redacted] stated that the employee was able, honest, trustworthy, a loyal American, and had a good family background. However, [redacted] specifically said that the employee was not reliable and dependable. b7c

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE:

[redacted] advised that they knew of nothing derogatory about the employee when he lived in that neighborhood about ten years ago. b7c

b7c

[redacted] said that she had known the employee as a neighbor to be honest, trustworthy, and a loyal American. However, [redacted] concluded by saying that the employee was a drunkard and that he could not retain any job for any length of time due to his drinking.

[redacted] both advised that the employee did at one time reside in that neighborhood during which time they had never been cognizant of anything derogatory about the employee.

[redacted] University of Chattanooga, said that the employee was formerly employed there but that he had a disagreement with the former President of that school that caused the employee to resign. b7c

[redacted] University of Chattanooga, verified the information furnished by [redacted] and added that the employee was undoubtedly loyal to this country, honest and worthy of a position of trust in which the government was interested.

b7c

[redacted] stated that he knew the employee to be an honest, loyal American. However, [redacted] said that the only derogatory thing he knew about the employee was that he had an erratic temper.

[redacted] WDOD Radio Station, stated that the employee was at one time employed for about one year as a radio announcer at that station. [redacted] knew of nothing derogatory about the employee's honesty or loyalty to this country. However, [redacted] dis-miss the employee from that radio station because the employee was a heavy drinker and was not deemed by [redacted] as being reliable for radio work.

[redacted] Credit Bureau, said that the files there reflected the employee as having a prompt credit rating. b7c

[redacted] Chattanooga Police Department, advised that he had no record of the employee.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU | O.C. FILE NO. 116-584 b7C

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA	8-4-47	7-15-47	[redacted] mh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS - 1	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 116-16338.
Bureau letter dated 7-1-47.

DETAILS: At Shawnee, Oklahoma

EDUCATION

[redacted] of Oklahoma Baptist University caused a search of the records of her office to be made and upon completion of this search [redacted] made available the record of MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS. These records, which were incomplete, reflected the employee attended Oklahoma Baptist University during the 1923-1924 school year and enrolled the first semester of 1924-1925 school year with a notation appearing on his records indicating the employee dropped out of school shortly after enrolling in September of 1924. [redacted] advised there were no grades available for the employee and no reason was given on his records as to why he dropped out of school. [redacted] stated there was no one at Oklahoma Baptist University at the present time that would be acquainted with the employee. No record appeared as to the employee's address while attending school at Oklahoma Baptist University.

b7C

CRIMINAL RECORD

The records of the Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Office and the Shawnee Police Department failed to reflect any information relative to the employee.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: D.A. Bryce SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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116-16338-7 RECORDED

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EX-31

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O.C. FILE #116-584

CREDIT RECORD

The records of the Retail Merchants Association failed to reflect any record relative to LEDFORD BRYAN EVANS.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

A. Branigan — January 16, 1953

A. P. Litrento

82-1840CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWT/lmw DLC/

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

On 1-8-53, Wedford Bryan Evans, residing at 4513 - 29th Street, Mount Rainier, Maryland, appeared at the Bureau and advised he had information concerning the Rosenbergs. He was referred to me for interview.

Upon interview, it was determined that he had no information about the Rosenbergs. Mr. Evans advised that he has analyzed the Rosenberg case and believes that there were other agents higher than the Rosenbergs in this conspiracy. He also believes that the Soviets would prefer to see the Rosenbergs die with their lips sealed so that other Soviet agents will not be exposed. He felt that an effort should be made to persuade the Rosenbergs to talk and suggested that an open letter to them be sent to some newspaper pointing this out.

Mr. Evans exhibited to me a proposed open letter and asked if the FBI had any suggestions to make or objections to having the letter appear in a newspaper. The letter is written in poetic style and tells the Rosenbergs their martyrdom will be meaningless and they should expose the other agents.

I advised Mr. Evans that the FBI is not in a position to make any suggestions and that as a private citizen his proposal to send an open letter to the newspapers is a matter for him to decide. However, I thanked him for his thoughtfulness in coming to the Bureau.

Mr. Evans related that he was formerly employed by A.E.C. as Chief of Training, Division of Organization and Personal. At the present time he is self-employed as a writer.

Bufiles reflect that Evans was investigated under the AEAA program and nothing of a subversive derogatory nature was developed. (116-16338)

ACTION:

None. For information purposes.

116-16338 -
NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 23 1953

63 JAN 29 1953

APL:otr
cc-116-16

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director DATE: January 5, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DR. MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

This is submitted in connection with a telephone call from Secretary of Commerce Strauss this morning indicating Dr. Medford Evans is being considered for a position at the Hoover War Memorial Library at Stanford University.

b7C

Supervisor [redacted] of the New Orleans Office was telephonically instructed to make inquiry of [redacted] of Northwest State College located at Natchitoches, Louisiana, where Dr. Evans has been employed to determine the reason for Evans' term at the University coming to an end.

b7C

SA [redacted] called back and stated that the Resident Agent at Alexandria, Louisiana, had contacted [redacted], [redacted] at the college, with regard to this matter. [redacted] stated that the only person at the college who would have this information is [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] is presently in a travel status and his whereabouts are unknown. However, he is expected to return to the college late tomorrow or early Wednesday. [redacted] will be contacted as soon as he returns to his office and the Bureau is to be advised telephonically of the results of this interview. Immediately thereafter an appropriate letter to Secretary Strauss will be prepared.

Bureau files reflect we investigated Dr. Evans in 1947 as an employee of the Atomic Energy Commission. While nothing disloyal was developed during this investigation, it was reported he has a record of not being reliable or dependable. Various persons interviewed at Chattanooga, Tennessee, stated he was a drunkard and could not hold a job. He was allegedly dismissed by a radio station because of his unreliability and heavy drinking. He was arrested in Clinton, Tennessee, in 1944 and fined for intoxication. At the Atomic Energy Commission he was employed as Chief of Training in the Division of Organization and Personnel. According to Evans' own statements in recent years, he has been employed as a writer.

b7C

On January 2, 1959, [redacted] Assistant Security Officer at the Department of Commerce, called our liaison Agent and inquired as to whether the FBI possessed any information as to Dr. Evans' being dismissed from his position on the faculty of the Northwest State College.

CAE:jh
(5)

EX. 136 REC- 33 116-16338-11 6

57 JAN 21 1959

JAN 19 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO

URGENT 1-7-59 4-55 PM CST NB

TO, DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION - ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN

FROM, SAC, NEW ORLEANS

MEDFORD EVANS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. [redacted] b7C

[redacted] NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE, NATCHITOCHES, LA. ADVISED SA [redacted] QUESTION OF CONTRACT WITH DR. EVANS DISCUSSED BUT NO DEFINITE DECISION REACHED REGARDING DR. EVANS CONTRACT WITH THE UNIVERSITY. ADVISED DR. EVANS SPECIALTY IS ENGLISH AND HE HAS RECEIVED A DOCTOR-S DEGREE FROM YALE UNIVERSITY. CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AS HEAD OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY WHICH IS OUT OF DR. EVANS FIELD AND IF DR. EVANS IS RELEASED THIS WOULD BE THE ONLY REASON FOR THE RELEASE. ADVISED THE UNIVERSITY NEEDS A STRONG HEAD FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY. ADVISED HE HAS THE HIGHEST REGARD FOR DR. EVANS INTEGRITY AND LOYALTY. ADVISED DR. EVANS HAS WRITTEN A BOOK ENTITLED THE SECRET WAR FOR THE A DASH BOMB.

END AND ACK PLS.

EX-136 REC-33 116-16338-12

JAN 19 1959

Letter to Comm...

5-56 PM OK FBI WA WS

DISCV

57 JAN 21 1959

January 8, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-135 REC-33 116-16338-13

The Honorable
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to your telephone call of January 5, 1959, [redacted] Northwestern State College of Louisiana, Natchitoches, Louisiana, was contacted by a representative of this Bureau relative to the status of Dr. Medford Bryan Evans with that school. [redacted] advised that the only person at the college who would have this information is [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] who was temporarily unavailable, was contacted on January 7, 1959. He said the question of Dr. Evans' contract with the school has been discussed but no definite decision has been reached. He pointed out that Dr. Evans received his Ph.D. degree in English from Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, but is currently employed as head of the Social Science Section of Northwestern State College of Louisiana. He said this is out of Dr. Evans' field and he [redacted] He concluded by stating that he has the highest regard for Dr. Evans' integrity and loyalty and if he is released by the school it will be for the above reason. He also said it is entirely possible that Dr. Evans may be reassigned to the English Department of the school.

b7C

MAILED 4 JAN 8 - 1959 COMM-FBI

93 JAN 8 COMM-FBI BY

MLI:DEH/kkn
(6)

NOTE: See cover memo Mr. Rosen to the Director 1/7/59 captioned "Dr. Medford Bryan Evans, Information Concerning," CAE:jh.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

W. C. Sullivan

57 JAN 21 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐

JAN 8 1959 DEPT. OF JUSTICE

The Honorable
The Secretary of Commerce

For your additional information, the files of this Bureau indicate that Dr. Evans was investigated by this Bureau during 1947 under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act. During that investigation it was alleged that Dr. Evans was a drunkard and that he could not retain a job for any length of time due to his drinking. Also, [redacted] radio station WDOD, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that Dr. Evans was at one time employed for about one year as a radio announcer at that station. [redacted] dismiss Dr. Evans from employment with that station because Dr. Evans was a heavy drinker and was not believed to be reliable for radio work. [redacted] University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, advised during that investigation that Dr. Evans was able, honest, trustworthy and loyal but that he was not reliable and dependable. Also, during that investigation it was determined that the records of the Justice of the Peace, Clinton, Tennessee, reflect that one M. B. Evans was arrested on May 28, 1944, on a charge of "public drunkenness" and was fined $5 and costs. It was also alleged during that investigation that Dr. Evans had an erratic temper. Other persons interviewed during the course of that investigation knew of no derogatory information concerning Dr. Evans and they recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

b7C

b7C

(116-16338)

During the course of the above-mentioned investigation the Manhattan Engineering District security files at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, were checked and contained a report dated January 4, 1946, which included the following excerpt:

"Contacts made with acquaintances and former employers of the subject have revealed no reason to question his honesty, trustworthiness or loyalty. However, it was indicated that certain of the informants have questioned the subject's dependability. [redacted] one because of his irresponsibility in meeting his classes and the other employer because the subject was not qualified for the type of work he was attempting to perform for them. Other than the foregoing, the investigation was entirely satisfactory."

b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: January 7, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DR. MEDFORD BRYAN EVANS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On January 5, 1959, Secretary of Commerce Strauss requested that the Bureau determine from the Northwestern State College at Natchitoches, Louisiana, the reason for the college terminating the services of Dr. Evans. It was ascertained that the only person who would have this information was [redacted] who was then in a travel status.

b7C

Supervisor [redacted] of the New Orleans Division advised telephonically that [redacted] of Northwestern State College, was interviewed today. [redacted] said it is not definite whether Dr. Evans' employment is to be terminated by the college. However, [redacted] has discussed this with Dr. Evans. [redacted] pointed out that Evans' major is in English and he has been employed as head of the Social Science section of the college. This is out of his field and would be the only reason for his release by the college. [redacted] and it is entirely possible Dr. Evans may be reassigned to the English Department. [redacted] said he had only the highest regard for Evans' integrity and loyalty.

b7C

b7C

A proposed memorandum to Secretary of Commerce Strauss is attached.

REC- 33 116-16338-13

EX. - 136

JAN 1959

Enclosure

CAE:jh
(5)

I have instructed we add the derogatory information in our files so Strauss may have a complete picture.

H.

NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA

NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA

May 6, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
ECONOMICS
GEOGRAPHY
HISTORY
GOVERNMENT
PHILOSOPHY
SOCIOLOGY

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

MEDFORD BRYANT EVANS

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of an affidavit submitted today to the Louisiana State Board of Education by the undersigned. I felt it my duty to provide you with a copy inasmuch as I have suggested in it that there may be a close and important connection between my pending dismissal from this college and my activities during the past several years relating to the Oppenheimer case.

The affidavit is very long, and it seems doubtful that the Bureau would be interested in very much of it. You might want to begin looking at it on Page 36, with Paragraph 39. In Paragraph 42 there is a long quotation from the Nation which is garbled in the typing to the extent of transposing a few sentences, and there may be typographical errors which I have missed.

My opinions may not be well founded, but that they are sincere is attested by my having had the statement notarized as under oath.

Faithfully yours,

Medford Evans

Medford Evans

EXP. PROC. MAY 8 1959

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE

5/13/59

REC- 60

116-16338-14

MAY 21 1959

6-

May 13, 1959

REC-60

116-16338-14

Dr. Edford B. Evans
Northwestern State College of Louisiana
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Evans:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 8, 1959, enclosing a copy of your affidavit "In Appeal From Administrative Decision by Northwestern State College to Terminate Affiant's Employment."

Please be advised that your letter and its enclosure are being made a matter of record in the files of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
MAY 13 1959
COMM-FBI

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(6)

NOTE: Dr. Evans was the subject of an inquiry by Admiral Lewis L. Strauss in January, 1959, to the Director. Strauss advised that at that time Herbert Hoover was planning to "change the guard" at the Hoover War Memorial Library and Evans had been recommended in this regard. According to Strauss Evans is an acquaintance of his and had advised Strauss that his, Evans' tenure at Northwestern State College was over at the end of the term in June, 1959. Strauss said that Evans had requested to be advised of the reason for this action but he was not so advised. Strauss requested inquiry be made at the

Note continued page 2

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W.C. Sullivan

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Gandy

MAIL ROOM

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

53 MAY 26 1959

b7C

Note continued: b7c

college to find out the reason if possible and the Director ordered such inquiry be made. [redacted] was contacted and he advised Evans' contract with the school had been discussed but no definite decision had been reached. He did say Evans' position at the college was not in line with what he had been trained for and that [redacted] said he had the highest regard for Evans' integrity and loyalty and if he left the school it would be for the above reason and it was entirely possible that he could be reassigned to the English Department in the school.

b7c

Under date of January 8, 1959, Admiral Strauss was advised of [redacted] comments and was also furnished with the results of a previous Atomic Energy Act investigation conducted concerning Evans.

The enclosure to Evans' letter of May 6 is a 40-page double spaced affidavit which is a detailed presentation of Evans' side of the controversy over his proposed release from the faculty of Northwestern State College. From a review of this enclosure, it appears to be of no interest to the Bureau; however, if Admiral Strauss is still interested in Evans it may be of interest to him. ~~By separate memorandum it is to be recommended that~~ Strauss be contacted to determine if he is interested in Evans and if so he will be advised of the receipt of the enclosure and it will be recommended that the enclosure be made available to him if he desires to see same.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: May 13, 1959

b7C

FROM : Mr. Callan

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: DR. MEDFORD BRYANT EVANS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

Letter dated 5/6/59 with enclosure received Special Inquiry Section 5/11/59 from Dr. Evans, a professor at Northwestern State College of Louisiana. Enclosure is copy of 40-page (legal size) affidavit of Evans' captioned "In Appeal From Administrative Decision by Northwestern State College to Terminate Affiant's Employment." It is directed to the State Board of Education, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is a detailed statement of his side of the situation. It appears to be of no interest to the Bureau.

In January, 1959, Admiral Lewis L. Strauss requested Bureau through the Director to determine from Northwestern State College the reason for Evans' proposed termination inasmuch as Evans had been recommended in connection with a reorganization of the Hoover War Memorial Library at Stanford University. Admiral Strauss said Mr. Hoover would not want to settle for a man with some blemish.

b7C

[redacted] Northwestern State College, was interviewed in January, 1959. He advised Evans' contract had been discussed but no decision had been reached. He said Evans, as head of Social Sciences Section, is out of his field and [redacted] that if Evans were released it would be for the above reason; and it was possible Evans might stay on in the English Department.

By letter dated 1/8/59 Admiral Strauss was advised of the above and was also furnished the results of our 1947 Atomic Energy Act investigation of Evans which disclosed nothing disloyal, yet he was not considered dependable or reliable. Various persons said he was a drunkard and could not hold a job.

Bureau files do not reflect whether Evans still being considered for employment by Hoover Library or whether or not Admiral Strauss is still interested in him.

b7C

[redacted] Evans' letter of 5/6/59 acknowledged 5/13/59.

116-16338-15

REC-63

1 - Mr. Roach

MAY 21

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(6)

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

b7C

RECOMMENDATION

Inasmuch as we do not know whether Admiral Strauss is still interested in Evans and in view of the cost of Photostating the 40-page enclosure, it is recommended Liaison first determine if Admiral Strauss is still interested in Evans. If he is, he should be advised of Evans' affidavit and it should be made available to him if he wishes to see it.

[redacted] Strauss' office advised Mr Strauss is still interested in Dr. Evans and would very much appreciate receiving copy of Evans's affidavit. 5-14-59. PAJ

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

NOV 30 1999

Mr. Ernie Lazar
Post Office Box 423434
San Francisco, CA 94142

Subject: Medford Evans
FOIPA No: 429567
Appeal No: 99-4448

Dear Mr. Lazar:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act administrative appeal to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Information and Privacy.

As a result of discussions with Department personnel, FBI Headquarters file 116-16338-14, Enclosure Behind File has been processed. An additional 43 pages were reviewed and are enclosed. Excisions have been made pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, subsection (b)(7)(C).

A copy of Form OPCA-16a, containing an explanation of exemptions, is enclosed herewith.

This completes the processing of your administrative appeal by the FBI.

If you desire, you may appeal any denials contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" of "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Kelso Jr.

John M. Kelso, Jr., Chief
Freedom of Information -
Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and
Congressional Affairs

Enclosures (2)